Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 14, 1959

Optical Brighteners Special Report Page 3

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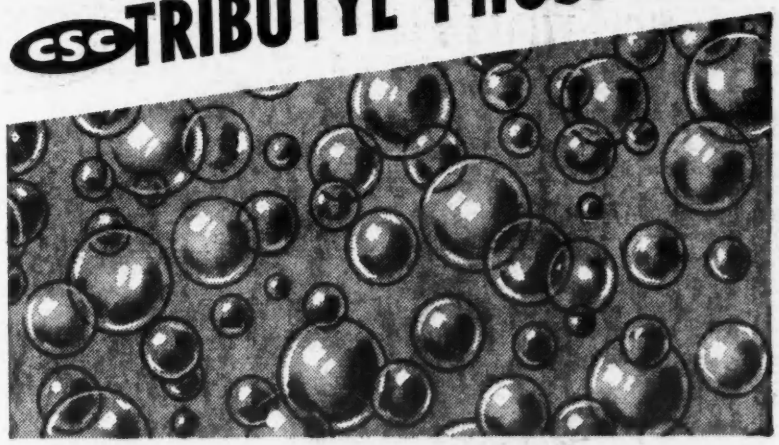

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 12 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. September 14, 1959

OPTICAL BLEACH MAKERS
Leading Producers and Trade Names

American Cyanamid	"Calcofluor"
Arnold, Hoffman	"Sparlite P"
Carlisle	"BMU," "MADC," "Cellu-Brite"
Ciba	"Uvitex"
DuPont	"duPont Paper White," "Pontamine White"
Fiber Chemical	"Neowhite", "Benzyl BMU", "Fiberwhite"
Geigy	"Tinopal"
General Aniline	"Blancophor"
Hagan	"Beam," "Calgolac"
Hilton-Davis	"Hiltamine," "Safaritone," "Mirawhite"
National Aniline	"Fluorsol BW," "Fluorsol WS Conc"
Sandoz	"Leucophor"

Optical Brightener Producers Figure to Run Their Business To $19-Million Level by 1965

Optical brighteners, not thought of until 1929, can expect to do nearly $19 million worth of business in 1965. This is the consensus of producers, who point out that 1952 business amounted to only $3 million. By 1955, with greater acceptance, sales value jumped to $6 million. This year, it's estimated that sales will reach $14 million — and some sources believe this figure is pessimistic. Last year, optical bleaches reached the "Big Time": Tariff Commission's annual report on dyestuffs listed fluorescent brightening agents separately for the first time, with production of 5.8 million pounds, sales of 5.5 million pounds, value of $13.3 million.

OPD Special Report

What's going to push growth the most over the next several years? Most industry sources feel that more intensive marketing to the paper industry will cause a sharp increase in consumption in that quarter, and a consequent boost in overall sales.

Consumers' Share of Market

Right now, use in paper amounts to only 24 percent of the market. Use in detergents accounts for around 64 percent; textiles use about 12 percent, and plastics and miscellaneous, 2 percent at most.

But in 1965, paper's share should zoom to 40 percent, while detergents will decline to 40 percent, and textiles should decline on a percentage basis to 8 percent. Miscellaneous uses are expected to retain their present percentage slice.

This spectacular growth trend is based on the unique ability of optical brighteners to absorb ultraviolet rays and emit that energy in the optical range.

Thus, these bleaches are really dyestuffs that add to the sum total of visible light reflected from a surface, thereby producing a brightening effect.

A textile chemist was the first to observe this brightening phenomenon. In 1929, P. Krais reported that aesculin when applied to flax yarn prdouces optical effects. Seven years later, a German firm developed a starch with a coumarin

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OPTICAL BLEACH: SALES OUTLOOK

1965	$18.8 million
1963	$17.0 million
1960	$14.7 million
1959	$14.0 million
1958	*$13.3 million
1955	$6.0 million
1952	$3.0 million

*Tariff Commission. Other figures are industry estimates.

Coaltar Color Law's Sharp Teeth Due to Keep Their Edge for a While

"Don't look for any slow-down!" That is the answer for color manufacturers, sellers and consumers who are wondering what to expect from the Food and Drug Administration in the way of continued enforcement of the existing coaltar color laws. With the administration's color additives control bill well on its way through congress, but put off for final action until next session, FDA officials are taking the following view of the situation: They have no right to hold up the administrative processes that are aimed solely at protecting the public against products which are unsafe in the light of existing evidence.

NORDA VICE-PRESIDENT: Fred J. Rowse, appointed a vice-president of Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, New York. (Griffin C&C—looking right)

The FDA people are holding firm to their view that the law on the statute books must be enforced without regard to what congress might do about changing it in the future.

Decisions Ahead

Currently, there are several matters of vital interest now moving towards decisions by the agency, among them the proposal of last April for the delisting of seventeen D&C colors on the grounds that their safety to consumers is questionable in the light of existing evidence, and also the proposed order announced about the same time for de-certification of stocks of coaltar colors that have been delisted.

The biggest problem facing officials, however, is not in the color additives field but in the closely related food additives field as regards expansion of the list of additives to be exempt from the control law. Officials make no secret of the fact that they are encountering nothing but trouble in trying to agree on the additional exemption list.

The status of the proposed delisting order for the seventeen colors is that the evidence as to the safety of these products along with the arguments advanced by industry to "save" the colors from being outlawed is still being reviewed at the scientific level. But indications are

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Explosives Legislation Is Growing Tougher

Chemical shippers using their own facilities or contracting with others for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles will find themselves subject to heavy penalties for volations of the explosive regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission if legislation now moving through congress is enacted into law.

The senate last week, reacting to the tragic explosion of a dynamite-laden truck in the heart of Roseburg, Ore., on August 6 gave its unanimous approval to a bill, S 1806, subjecting private and contract carriers of explosives to the same heavy penalties now provided in law for common carriers of such articles.

Also, the bill amends the present explosives transportation act to place the

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LCA Mining Trouble Before It Mines Ore

Lithium Corporation of America, no longer interested in buying its ore in Canada from Quebec Lithium Corporation, is running into trouble in trying to dig the stuff out of its own mines in North Carolina.

The trouble is all legal and represents a suit just filed against LCA by the Montreal-based company charging breach of contract.

Lithium Corporation, presently located in Minneapolis, Minn., recently announced

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Monsanto Losing No Time On Maleic Expansion Project

Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Mo., is losing no time on its maleic anhydride expansion project. Initial work already has begun on the 20-million-pound addition and the estimated on-stream date for the new capacity is now put at mid-1960.

When the new facilities start up next June, Monsanto expects to have 60 million pounds of maleic anhydride capacity.

Live Virus Polio Vaccine Application Filed by Lederle

A live-virus polio vaccine for the United States may be just a year away.

First step in the move to get the vaccine okayed for US use is an application by Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company, for Public Health Service sanction for manufacture.

Lederle handed in the application a fortnight ago. Though the PHS, as a matter of policy, will not publicly acknowledge receipt of it, Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney has been quoted as saying that at least a twelve-month delay would be involved before the government could think of licensing the vaccine.

Lederle's application is for an oral live-virus vaccine. Merck & Co., which has also been doing extensive work on a live-virus vaccine, has reported that it has not yet filed and has no immediate plans to file with PHS.

ASSUMES HIGHER SALES POST: S. Ray White, formerly sales manager, made general sales manager in the agricultural chemicals division of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Antibiotics Defense: Voluminous Detail Is the Keynote

Five drug makers, opening their defense against government conspiracy charges in New York last week, gave every indication of defending themselves in voluminous detail.

The defendents' move is considered necessary to combat the broadly documented government case. The prosecution, for its part, originally wanted to include a great bulk of in-depth pricing information as well, but was stymied by a ruling of the Federal Trade Commissioner examiner last spring.

First on the defense line for the drug manufacturers last week was Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., with Dr. Lloyd H. Conover, one of its researchers and holder of the patent for tetracycline, taking the stand.

The government case centers on the tetracycline patent and charges that Pfizer and the four other defendants conspired to fix market prices for the drug.

Dr. Conover explained in infinite detail his discovery of tetracycline through the hydrogenization of "Aureomycin." His testimony took up the first two days of the hearing.

Present plans call for the defense to conclude on December 23, which will carry the hearing into its second year. However, with pleas by the losing side considered an inevitability, there is no

—Continued on page 41

Karsten Bill Out of the House And There It Will Stay a While

The Karsten bill, HR 529—for controlling the manufacture of narcotic drugs in the United States and to implement this nation's treaty obligations under the United Nations World Health Organization—was passed by the house without amendment last week, but that is about the end of it for a while. The bill was immediately forwarded to the senate, but final action will go over until next session. The senate finance committee, to which the bill was referred, has no plans for acting on the legislation this year.

When enacted into law, however, the Karsten measure will provide a type of control over the synthetic narcotics industry comparable to that which has been exercised over opium, morphine and cocaine for the past quarter of a century.

Synthetic Developments the Key

The new control law has been made necessary by the rapid developments in the field of synthetics since the discovery of the first substitute for natural morphine in 1940.

No one will be allowed to engage in the manufacture of any basic class of narcotics, of which there are twenty-seven specifically named in the bill, without a license from the Treasury Department.

Broad authority is granted to the secretary or his alternate to pass upon the qualifications of license applicants and to deny the granting of licenses when deemed in the public interest.

The aim will be to keep the number of licensed establishments to the smallest number that will produce an adequate and continuous supply of needed narcotics.

Overall quotas for each basic class of drug will be established on an annual basis by the secretary and individual quotas will be set within the overall limit. When a licensee produces in excess of his quota, after it has been found necessary by the secretary to reduce individual quotas across the board, the excess production will be subtracted from the next year's quota of the individual licensee.

New synthetics will come under control of the new law either upon action of the secretary or by the World Health Organization.

'Freon's' New Place: In Missiles and Rockets

"Freon" refrigerant has found another place for itself. This time it is in missiles and rockets.

Its producer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has just announced that the "homing" devices in the guidance systems of the flying objects are being improved by spraying "Freon" into an electric eye no larger than a thimble, to maintain a temperature at a required 114 degrees below zero.

Ansbacher-Siegle In British Team-Up

Expanding sales opportunities abroad have brought about the team-up of an American pigment company and a British concern engaged in the same line. Participants are: Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Staten Island, N.Y., a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, and Williams-Hounslow, Ltd., located in Hounslow, Middlesex.

The new company will be located in Hounslow and will be called Williams-Ansbacher, Ltd. It will operate under the Williams-Hounslow management.

Eric Blackstead, vice-president of Sun Chemical in charge of its chemicals group, declared that the new jointly-owned and jointly-operated company will represent, in effect, a sharing of the know-how, re-

—Continued on page 55

Pollution Curb Differences Being Resolved in Congress

Legislation extending the life of the air pollution law and broadening the government's program of water pollution control was sent to congress last week to iron out differences between the senate and house.

The issue in the air pollution bill, HR 7476, is whether the law should be continued unchanged for an additional two years as proposed by the house, or extended for four years and research funds increased to $7.5 million annually as proposed in the senate.

In the water pollution bill, HR 3610, the house proposed to increase the limit of funds for grants to states in building water treatment plants to $100 million annually for the next ten years. The senate set a limit of $80 million annually.

Hemlock Extract Measure Is Now Before Eisenhower

Importation of hemlock extract for tanning purposes free of duty until September 28, 1960, is provided for in a bill HR 6579, passed by the senate last week and sent to the President for his signature.

The justification offered for the legislation is that the United States depends on imports for the great bulk of tanning materials and extracts consumed in this country and that imports supplement rather than displace the small domestic production.

Polypropylene Site Chosen

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has finally settled on Torrance, Calif., as the site for its new west coast polypropylene facilities. The new unit will be adjacent to other Dow facilities there and will go on stream in 1961.

The Week's Price Changes

Copper Salts, Refined Sulfur, Dried Blood, Tankage Advanced. Acrylonitrile, Lemon Bioflavonoids, Anesic Aldehyde Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 62).
Copper, metal, 1½c. per lb. (p. 39).
Carbonate, 85c. per lb. (p. 39).
Sulfate, cryst., 40c. per cwt. (p. 39).
Monohydrate, 55c. per cwt. (p. 39).
Tribasic, 85c. per cwt. (p. 39).
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Pyrethrum flowers, 2c. per lb. (p. 45).
Sulfur, refd., 50c. per cwt. (p. 39).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).

Prices Reduced

Acrylonitrile, 0.51c. per lb. (p. 48).
Anisic aldehyde, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cod oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Corn oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb. (p. 62).
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Indole, $1 per lb. (p. 58).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lemon bioflavonoids, $1.25 per lb. (p. 53).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 62).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 62).
Soybean foot, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 62).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 11, 1959	Sept. 4, 1959	Sept. 12, 1958
110.20	110.36	108.58

Plastics Lab Is Dow's Latest

Interested in the physical and mechanical manipulation of plastics, Dow Chemical Company has just set up a new unit—to be known as the long-range plastics application laboratory—to probe deeply into this activity. The Midland, Mich., company says the lab's work will be mainly problem-oriented rather than centered on specific plastic materials. It will, among other things, tackle long-range application problems such as those encountered in the building industry, a field in which the unit plans to be especially active.

Dow has introduced a number of products to this industry and is expanding its activities in development work on new products and new uses for established ones.

Creating new and simplified methods of fabricating plastics will constitute another area of work for the new laboratory.

Dr. R. F. Boyer, director of research for the plastics department, has announced that the laboratory will be headed by Douglas S. Chisholm at Dow headquarters at Midland.

With Dow since 1940, Mr. Chisholm was on the Dow metallurgical laboratory staff for ten years and served with the electrochemical group from 1950 to 1957, when he joined the plastics department.

He has had extensive experience in powder metallurgy of magnesium and in the Dow titanium process.

This background in the physical manipulation of metals has given him an entirely fresh approach to problems in the manipulation of plastics, Dr. Boyer says.

LAB MANAGER: Dr. Joseph A. Vona, named manager of Celanese Chemical Company's applications laboratory, a unit of Celanese Corporation of America's Summit, N. J., central research laboratories.

Polymer Plant of UBS Contract Goes to Badger

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded a contract to expand facilities for "Ubatol" polymer emulsions at the Lemont, Ill., plant of UBS Chemical Company, a recently-acquired division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company.

The new contract, fifth awarded by UBS to Badger since 1955, includes additional process and storage facilities and a steam boiler plant.

Evans Completes Lab

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has just completed installation of laboratories for basic research and industrial applications of radioisotopes. The new laboratories' major activities, according to Evans, will be in the fields of radiochemistry and nuclear instrumentation.

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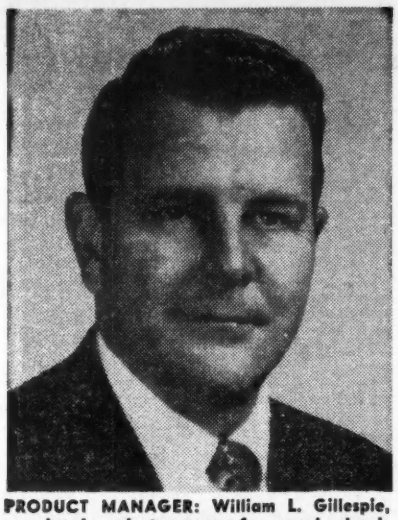


PRODUCT MANAGER: William L. Gillespie, appointed product manager for organic chemicals by the eastern chemical division of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Gen'l Chemical Plans An 'Alum' Installation

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation is going to add something new to its works at El Segundo, Calif.—a liquid alum sulfate plant. The New York-based company says it will erect the facility to meet the demands of paper mills, water companies and other consumers in the Southern California area.

With the completion of the El Segundo unit, General Chemical will have twenty-nine plants producing dry or liquid alum in the United States and Canada.

The company's other aluminum sulfate plants on the west coast are located at Port Chicago, Calif.; and at Tacoma, Vancouver and Kennewick, Wash.

Another concern — Stauffer Chemical Company — recently announced similar plans. It had completed arrangements a few weeks ago (OPD, 8/31/59) for a liquid "alum" plant alongside its sulfuric acid facility in Vernon, Calif.

General Chemical has been making dry aluminum sulfate since the turn of the century. It pioneered production and shipping of the liquid product more than a decade ago, primarily to meet requirement of the paper industry, which consumes almost two-thirds of all the alum produced in the United States. The balance goes into treatment of municipal water supplies and other industrial applications.

El Segundo Works, established in 1920, produces sulfuric acid, aluminum chloride, sodium thiosulfate and sodium sulfite, among other heavy chemicals. It supplies agricultural chemicals including DDT, parathion and lime sulfur.

Diethyltoluamide Plant Is Started Up in Canada

The first Canadian production of diethyltoluamide (DET), a new insect repellant, has started at the Elmyra, Ontario, plant of Naugatuck Chemical, division of Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd.

According to Naugatuck, the new repellant is 95 percent meta isomer with less than 5 percent of the other related isomers. It may be formulated for application in solution, aerosols, or creams and sticks, it was added.

The result of screening tests to find a superior insect repellant for the armed services, diethyltoluamide was found to offer advantages over other chemicals used in this application.

The material is non-irritating, is resistant to wiping and rinsing and is also characterized by long-lasting protection against a wide range of insects.

Chemical Industry Won't Write As Big a Check as Anticipated For New Facilities During Year

The chemical industry is not going to write out as big a check as had been anticipated for capital expenditures this year. After trying to evaluate a number of conflicting guesses during the first eight months of 1959 government experts who have been watching developments in this and in other industries have been forced to revise their predictions downward for the chemical business. They say spending on plants and equipment during the second and third quarters fell far below advance notices.

The quarterly survey of business outlays for new plants and equipment, released last week by the Department of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission, indicates that the chemical industry now is planning on new capital investments this year of only $1,248,000,000.

Cutbacks Left Effect

This is $14 million less than was forecast three months ago because of cutbacks in the second and third quarters. Figures gathered in the survey show that instead of the industry investing $324 million in capital equipment in the second quarter, these expenditures amounted to only $302 million. This is $50 million less than expenditures for the same quarter last year.

In the third quarter, capital spending was expected to reach $314 million, but now is likely to total $305 million, or just about the same as for the third quarter last year.

In the final quarter this year, new capital plant investments are forecast by the experts at $381 million, which would be about $57 million more than in the last three months of 1958.

The new annual total of $1,248,000,000 is the lowest annual expenditure since 1955 when it reached only $1,016,000,000. Last year the chemical industry spent $1,320,000,000.

The survey indicates capital outlays for all industry this year will total $33,250,000,000, up $750 million from three months ago. They will also be 9 percent higher than last year's $30.5 billion and about 10 percent below the record 1957 total of $37 billion.

Manufacturers expect to spend about 9 percent more on plant equipment this year that last. Spending in the last quarter of this year is expected to be 30 percent higher than the low point in the closing quarter last year.

Drug Is Found Effective For Staphylococcus Aureus

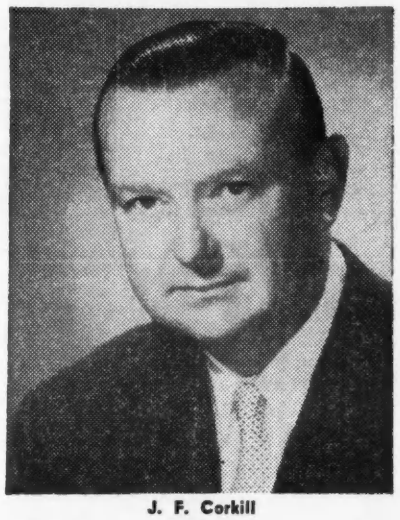
5-morpholinomephyl-3-(5 - nitrofurfuryl-ideneamino)-2-oxyazolidinone is its chemical name.

But for everyday use it has been nicknamed "Altafur." It's a potent new drug effective against a wide variety of infections and—surprise in this day of "wonder drugs"—it's neither an antibiotic nor a sulfonamide.

The new drug, expensively researched by four physicians, belongs to a group known as nitrofurans and is said to be particularly effective against straphylococcus aureus, ringleader among antibiotic-resistant organisms which have caused epidemics in hospitals in the past few years.

Findings on the new drug were reported at a symposium on anti-bacterial therapy held by the Michigan and Wayne County Academies of General Practice last week in Detroit, Mich. According to the report, "Altafur" has proved effective against 334 of a 335 staphaureus cultures isolated in the Wayne County General Hospital.

Just how the drug accomplishes its anti-bacterial action is not fully understood. Researchers compare it in this respect to other drugs which have defied understanding, such as cortisone and aspirin.



J. F. Corkill

US Borax Realigns; Corkill In Sales Post

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation has undergone a drastic realigment of its management structure, with J. F. Corkill named to the post of vice-president in charge of marketing and also emerging as the top sales executive for both borax and potash.

Mr. Corkill's appointment to the position follows the resignation of Dean R. Gidney as vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Company division.

The resignation of Mr. Gidney, which becomes effective September 30, leaves only one top echelon sales and marketing post open—and that is the one into which Mr. Corkill is stepping.

Mr. Corkill had been vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Borax division prior to the realignment. Mr. Gidney served the company as vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Company division since 1956. He had been vice-president and sales manager of United States Potash prior to its merger with Pacific Coast

—Continued on page 70

Interior to Get $2.6 Million For Its Insecticides Survey

The senate last week decided to go along with the house and set a ceiling of $2,565,000 on the amount of funds that are to be made available annually for the study of the effects of insecticides on wildlife being conducted by the Fish & Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Under existing law the agency is limited to annual expenditures of $280,000. The department has asked congress to remove the ceiling entirely, and the senate adopted this recommendation several weeks ago.

Last week the house insisted that a ceiling be fixed and the senate yielded. The bill (S 1575) is now on the President's desk for his signature.

Taxes or Taxes, That's the Outlook On duPont Stock

Additional federal taxes of $50 million, $300 million, or $1 billion! These are the unwelcome uncertainties facing stockholders of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., this week in the developing congressional controversy over providing tax relief for persons receiving stock under antitrust divestiture decrees.

The first figure represents the taxes that duPont shareholders would have to pay on General Motors Corporation stock in the final settlement of the duPont-GM antitrust case, if the bill pending in the house is enacted. The $1 billion estimate is the figure Treasury experts say will be due if the law remains unchanged.

A New Idea

The $300 million added tax bill is the price tag that has been placed upon a new proposal that came out of the senate finance committee last week. The final word on what settlement of the antitrust case is going to cost the stockholders is not expected to be forthcoming until next year. Indications are the whole matter will go over until next season.

The finance committee's bill attempts to carry into law an approach to the problem of how to ease the taxes on stockholders in antitrust divestiture cases originally proposed by the Treasury. It would treat the stock distribution as though it were a partial liquidation which would require payment of capital gains taxes on only part of the value of the GM stock.

Anyone who purchased duPont stock at or near its current market value would have very little additional tax to pay under this scheme. Conversely, anyone who purchased duPont stock when the price was much lower would pay a much greater tax. Also, the senate committee bill contains provisions that make the two duPont family corporations—Christiana Securities Company and Delaware Realty & Investment Company—subject to heavier taxes than originally proposed.

Sen. Allen Frear of Delaware, who has sponsored the tax relief bill originally before the finance committee, has announced that he will vigorously oppose the committee proposal on the senate floor. He offered the bill that has been reported to the house by the ways and means committee as a substitute for his

—Continued on page 42

Texaco Has New Jet Fuel With Very Low 'Luminosity'

A revolutionary development in jet aircraft fuel that promises to increase aircraft lifting power, extend non-stop flight range and engine life, as well as virtually eliminate exhaust smoke on take-off, was disclosed last week by L. C. Kemp, jr., vice-president in charge of research for Texaco, Inc., New York.

The secret of the new Texaco jet fuel lies in what Mr. Kemp described as its extremely low "luminosity," a property only recently discovered to be critical in jet aircraft fuels.

Two different fuels, Mr. Kemp explained, can burn equally hot and yet one be more "luminous" than the other. For example, ordinary kerosene burns with a visible, or "luminous," yellow flame whereas an equally hot pure hydrogen flame cannot be seen.

The reason for this, Mr. Kemp said, is

—Continued on page 44

Reichhold, Varcum Sign; Varcum Now Reichhold's

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and Varcum Chemical Corporation have inked the final papers and now Varcum belongs to Reichhold.

The move puts Reichhold — a White Plains, N.Y., company—in the phenolic molding compounds business in Canada.

Varcum, reportedly the second largest Canadian manufacturer of these products, produces the compounds at its Lindsay, Ont., plant. The Canadian unit will be operated as a division of RCI.

Silicon Purity No Virtue; Users Want Low Grade

Purity is all right in its place, but it isn't exactly what US silicon buyers have in mind. Or at least this is a conclusion reached in a survey just completed by Aries Associates, consulting engineers of Stamford, Conn.

According to the survey, silicon users, contrary to current popular thinking, are looking for lower grades than now used and ultimately towards lower-cost, uniform products. The silicon market, according to Aries, had previously been seen climbing to higher and higher silicon purities.

The survey shows that the current US consumption, estimated at approximately 80,000 pounds in 1959, will continue to grow at a high rate for at least five years, even with improved efficiency of utilization.

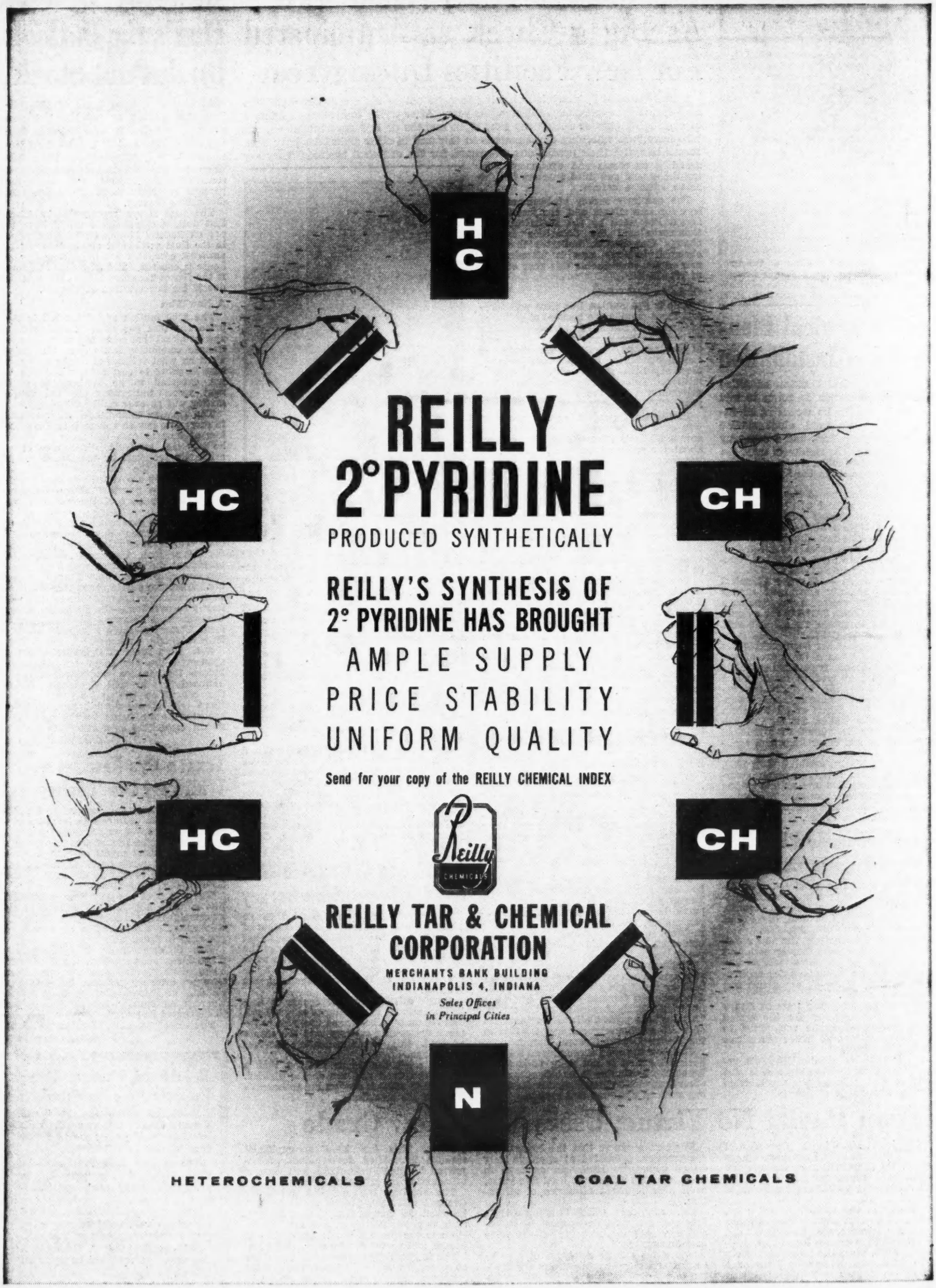
Currently, pure silicon is being sold in four purity grades, determined by its resistivity, with the ultimate selling price based on purity.

The Aries survey discloses that semiconductor device manufacturers are tending to use the lower grades of silicon because of the price premium for higher purities. This has been accomplished through intensified development of improved "doping" procedures and designs utilizing the lower grades.

The findings indicate that eventually Grade I ($330 per pound) or better will be used in comparatively few devices, such as power rectifiers, and that grades close to the present Grade III ($130 per pound) will be the dominant market type.

The implications of the Aries conclusion on processes are significant. Only those processes capable of marketing silicon at

—Continued on page 42



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Spain: Dye Sales Target

There are pretty good pickings in the Spanish market for producers of dyestuffs and dyestuff intermediates. So says a British diplomatic report out of Madrid.

Spain turns out some 3,000 tons of dyestuffs annually, or about three-fifths of its yearly needs. It makes almost all the direct colors and, apart from violets, blues and greens, practically all of the acid colors.

Spanish firms also manufacture a fairly complete line of mordant dyes, but some blues and greens must still be brought in from abroad. Except for greens and blues which are not used in Spain, nearly all the sulfur dyestuffs are produced.

As for intermediates, the country must import nearly all of its requirements. Spanish chemical concerns make H, J and gamma acids; aniline oil; b-naphthol; 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, and 3-nitro-p-toluidine. Others come from foreign suppliers.

About the biggest stumbling block facing companies who would like to get a piece of the Spanish market is the country's strict licensing system. All imports must be covered by licenses.

Besides the governmental hurdle, there is also the problem of stiff competition from German, Swiss, French, Italian and English companies.

The British, who were confident after World War II that they would assume this role, believe the Germans have an edge because of the long-held feeling in Spain that Germany is the world's leading producer of dyes.

Essential Oil Center Seen Growing In Citrus Regions Around Sao Paulo

A new center for essential oils production is growing up about the citrus region of Brazil's state of Sao Paulo. All factors important to a growing industry —a vital area awakening to its own potential, an important agricultural research center, broadening population, plus an ambitious group of producers—is making the future of essential oils in the area look pretty strong. This is the picture painted by Dr. Ernest Guenther, globe-trotting vice-president of Fritzsche Bros., Inc., New York, in a survey of South American essential oils.

According to Dr. Guenther, the towns of Campinas, Limeira and Jau are important strongholds of the budding essential oils center.

In Campinas is located an important agricultural research center—Instituto Agronomico de Campina—where a good deal of study of aromatic plants and essential oils is carried out.

The real move in production, however, is taking place in and about the town of Jau. Here, Dr. Guenther says, a group under the leadership of Joao Dierberger is creating the new essential oils area.

This development is an outgrowth of the present period of prosperity and advancement in the state of Sao Paulo. Says Dr. Guenther: "Wherever you drive, towns and villages are expanding, the great forests of yesterday have disappeared, and

—Continued on page 42

METAL HYDRIDES MANAGER: Forest B. Griffin, named production manager of Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., in which post he will have overall administrative production control of the firm's chemicals and metals divisions.

Canada Specialty Parley Set

The Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association will hold its second annual convention at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, November 2 to 4.

Uranium Dioxide Powder Shipped by Mallinckrodt

Mallinckrodt Nuclear Corporation has completed shipment of almost 200,000 pounds of enriched uranium dioxide powder for the first major privately-financed US power reactor, now under construction by Commonwealth Edison Company at Dresden, Ill. The uranium dioxide was sent to General Electric Company, San Jose, Calif.

Drugs, Victors in Recession, Find They Take a Walloping In Battle With Competitors

Drugs, which, during last year's recession, stood like Horatio at the bridge, are beginning to feel the after-effects of that heroic show of strength. What a flagging national economy was unable to do to the industry, drugs are doing to themselves. With a competitive spirit honed to razor sharpness during '58's tough infighting, and now with a Frankenstein monster called product obsolescence strapped to their backs, drug men are beginning to hurt a bit in the pocketbook. And the ache isn't going to disappear too quickly. This is the prognostication of the "Value Line" investment survey.

The report points out that the heavy competitive fire isn't merely that of the old-line drug makers. Also involved are a host of invaders who, "attracted by the wide profit margins in the ethical drug business," have climbed into a field already heavy with producers.

Prices Outstrip Earnings Gains

The survey, which is distributed as a guide for investors' money, warns that price advances of drug equities have far outstripped the rate of actual or prospective earnings gains. Prescribes "Value Line": Stay away from drug stocks.

However, all isn't grey clouds in this issue of the survey. A silver lining was found in developments in the synthetic fiber field. The survey points out that an important part of the chemical industry's growth has been derived from the synthetic fibers.

In painting its not-too-bright drug industry picture, the survey points out that last year it said "the industry remains an oasis of plenty amidst the profit-parched business community."

The picture has changed, however, or, as the "Value Line" survey puts it, "the coin has flipped to the reverse side this year."

"Drug companies, particularly those engaged in the production of ethical pharmaceuticals," the survey points out," are not doing so well as are most other industries in the thriving economy that has characterized 1959 thus far.

"Within the ethical drug group, it is noted, new products and foreign expansion continue to push sales upward. But growing competition has accelerated the rate of product obsolescence."

The survey quotes one industry expert as sardonically pointing out that "all

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CIA LEADER: Fred A. Escherich, elected president of the Chemical Industry Association at the recent annual meeting. He is senior market analyst in the petroleum chemicals department of Mobil Oil Company.

DCAT Convention Features: Aging Talk, Liability Study

Stacey Widdicombe, program associate of the Ford Foundation and head of its National Committee for the Aging, will be guest speaker at DCAT's annual meeting this week. Mr. Widdicombe's topic will be "What! Retire at 40?"

Another feature of the meeting will be the release of the results of the organization's survey on product liability. Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade gets its four-day annual convention under way on Thursday (September 17) at the Sagamore hotel, Lake George, N. Y.

ACS Meeting Gamut: Space Age to Nutrition

The American Chemical Society today begins to run a week-long gamut that will cover everything from the space age to nutritional diets for the aged. The group convenes its 136th annual convention today in Atlantic City, N. J.

Major topics to be covered in the five-day program include the progress of chemical attacks on cancer and air pollution, a new method to detect components of fallout debris, and improved technics and equipment for more effective science instruction. In all, a total of 1,589 reports have been scheduled by twenty-one scientific and technical divisions of the society

Prof. John C. Bailar, jr., of the University of Illinois, president of the society,

—Continued on page 64

Oil Chemists to Convene

American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its thirty-third annual fall meeting September 28 to 30 at the Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles. Some fifty-four technical papers will feature the meeting, along with three plant trips.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Dallas, Tex., October 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 30-October 2.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Que., Canada, September 20-23.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Royal York hotel, Toronto, November 2-4.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chlorine Institute, safety seminar, Deer Park plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., October 18-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York Coliseum, November 3-December 4.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Packaging Forum, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

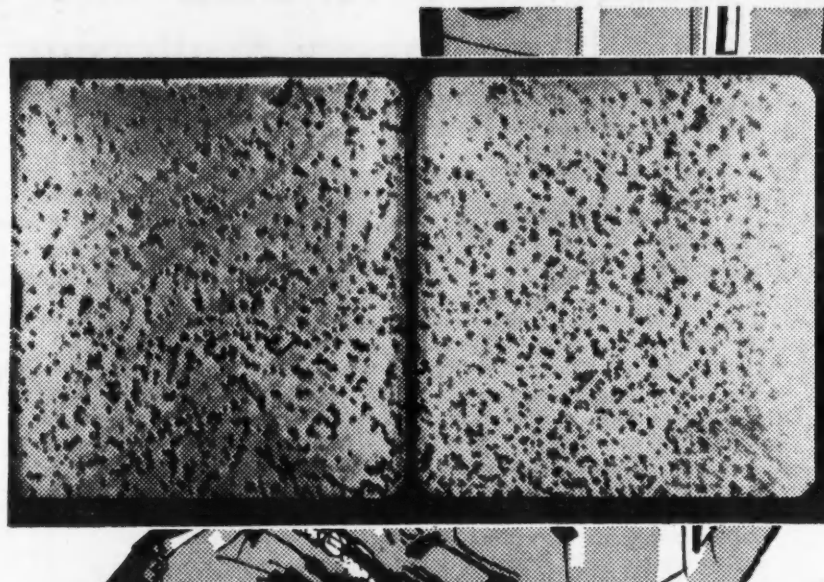
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 22.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1.



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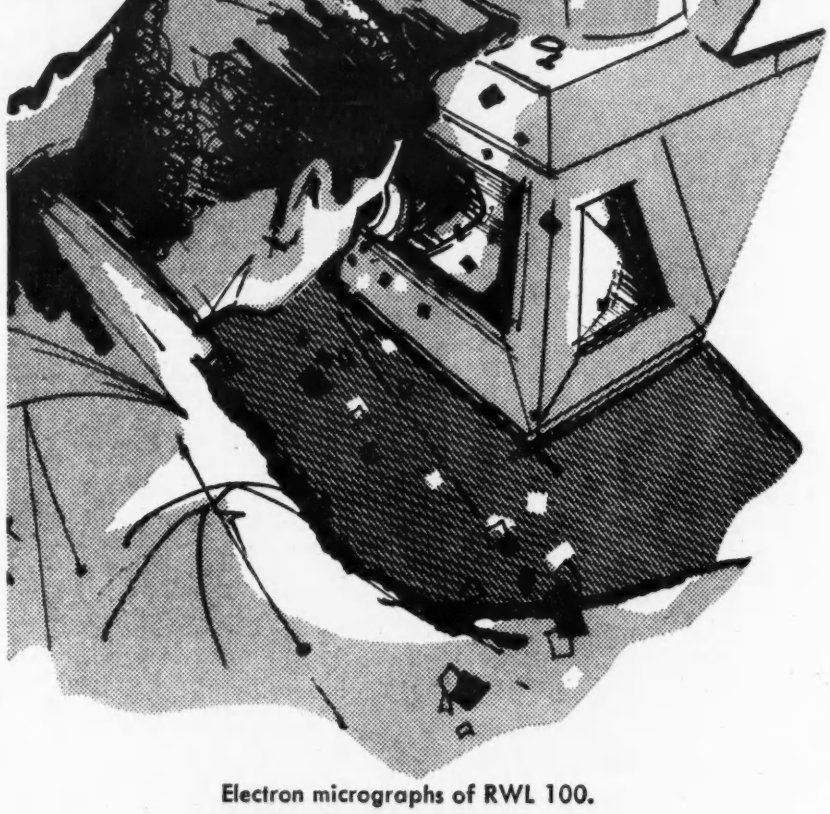

Electron micrographs of RWL 100.
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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Sept. 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .35½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .2950
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .2649- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -29.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.40
NF, bots. lb 3.00 3.50
sweet, USP, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 .40
powd., cs. lb. .60 .65
Curacao, kgs. lb .60 .70
powd., kgs. lb .80 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms. lb .07¾ .08
Alum, potash, gran. bgs., works, 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. lb .20 .21
hydrous dms. lb .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt: equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570 - .1099
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼ .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .62½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2580 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .81 —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .35¼ —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .20 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tank-works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

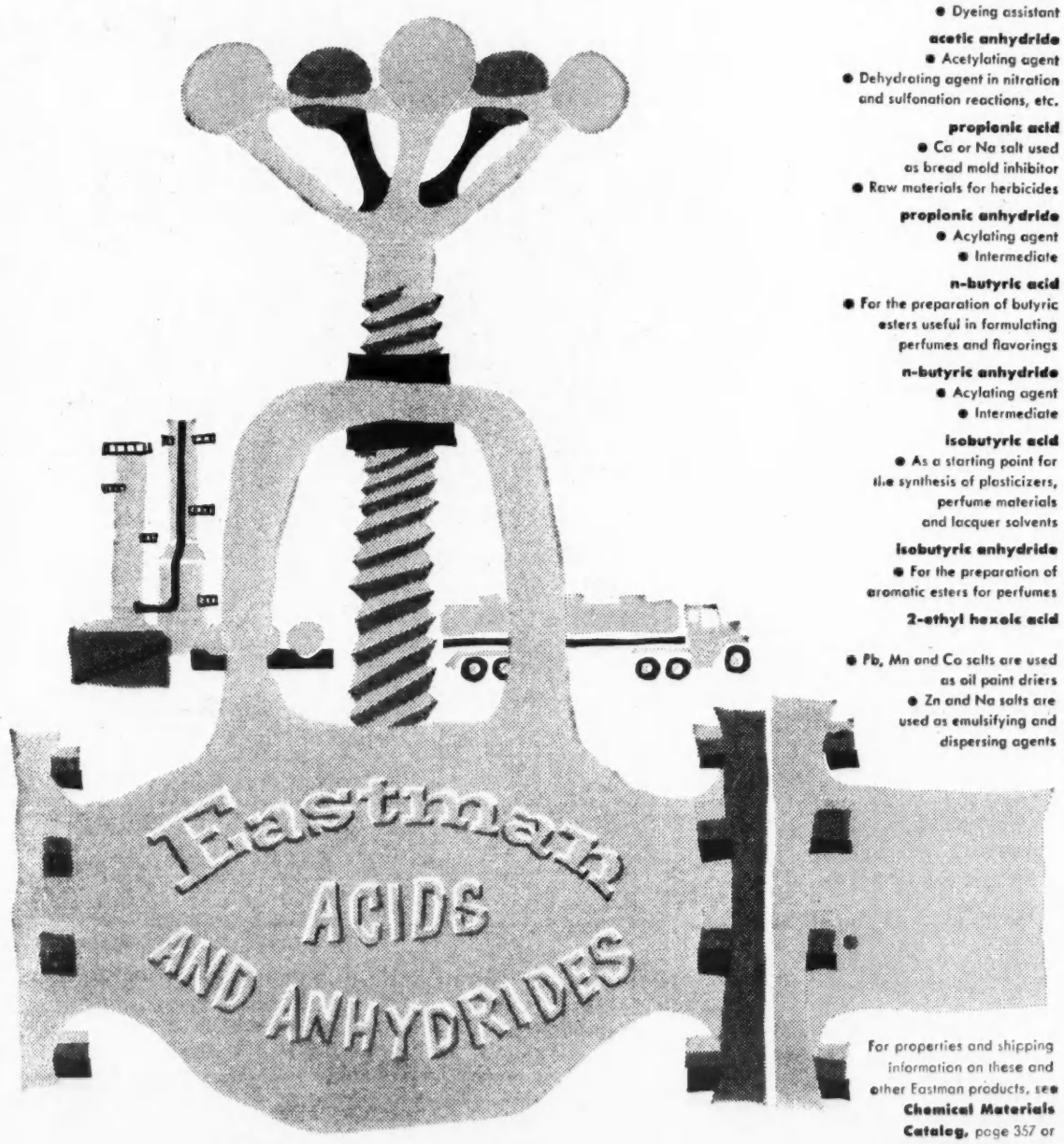
Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	I &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes				
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
di-	dextrolaevo			w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works	lb.	.42 -	.43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd	lb.	.2145-	.2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.44 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46 -	—
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75 -	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.75	8.20
USP, gran., fib dms	lb.	.17¼-	—
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works	lb.	.77 -	—
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)			
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)			
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.45 -	—
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)			
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works	lb.	4.26 -	—
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	3.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.40	3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.23 -	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works	lb.	1.23 -	—
single fib. dms., works	lb.	1.24 -	—
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works	ton.	64.00 -	—
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price.	ton.	64.00 -	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	48.00 -	—
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.28½-	—
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis.	lb.	.28½-	—
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	193 00 -	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	100 lbs.	14.23 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse	100 lbs.	15.48	-17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.			
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.20 -	.23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.09¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms	lb.	.46 -	—
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	.27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price	ton.	32.00 -	—
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works	lb.	.08½-	.15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works	ton.	52.00 -	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	56.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs		3.20 -	7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis	ton.	160.00 -	—
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	.26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content	lb.	.17¼-	—
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis.	lb	1.70 -	1.90
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots	lb.	17.50 -	23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots	lb.	4.50 -	6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms	lb.	17.50 -	21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	15.00 -	—
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms	lb.	4.20 -	5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.,	lb.	15.00 -	17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.,	lb.	4.20 -	5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	.19
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).			
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½-	—
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½-	—
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼-	.21¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.17 -	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39½-	—
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60 -	—
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde dms	lb.	1.75	2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.26¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¾	—
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.73 -	1.08
Amyris oil, dms	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.18 -	1.30
Tech., dms.	lb.	.92 -	1.00
Angelica root, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Angelica root oil, bots	lb.	120.00 -	140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.	lb.	120.00 -	130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
Aniline oil (see Aniline).			
Aniline salt, cms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Anise oil, USP, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.22 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	—
Anisic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.70 -	2.50
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.80 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.82 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works	lb.	.97 -	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd	lb.	1.15 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.83 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.86 -	—
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.10	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.29	—
cs., c.l., mines	lb.	.29½-	—
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.41 -	—
pails, l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb.	.61½-	—
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis.	lb.	.74½-	—
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls	lb	3.50	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots	oz.	35.60	—
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms	lb.	.75	1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs.	lb.	.29½-	—
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.34½-	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.13	—
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.,	tin oz.	4.00 -	4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	90.00 -	—
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00 -	—
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00 -	—
Arnica flowers (true Montana), b's.	lb.	.95 -	—
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.016 -	—
bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.031 -	—
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.48 -	—
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls. l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).			
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.70 -	—
Light shades, bbls.	lb	2.85 -	—
Asafetida gum, cns	lb.	.36 -	.40
Powd., bbls., dms	lb	.75 -	.80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).			
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	80.00 -	—
7D, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	75.00 -	—
7F, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	71.00 -	—
7H, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	61.00 -	—
7K, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	50.00 -	—
7M, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	44.00 -	—
7R, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	43.00 -	—
7RF, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	44.00 -	—
7F, c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	41.00 -	—
7TF c.l. (50 tons) mines	ton.	44.00 -	—
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.			
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms.,	kilo.	10.00 -	—
10 kilo dms.	kilo.	10.25 -	—
5-kilo dms.	kilo.	10.75 -	—
1-kilo bottle	kilo.	11.00 -	—
500-gram bottle	kilo.	11.50 -	—
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J	ton.	36.50 -	—
seconds, 300°-330°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	35.00 -	—
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	41.00 -	—
270°-295 F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works.	lb.	.07	—



Eastman
Acids and Anhydrides

acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw materials for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.

Whether you buy by the drum or tank car, you can depend on the uniformly high quality of Eastman acids and anhydrides to simplify the control of your processing operations. For more information, samples and specifications, write to our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .63 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60% cns lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works:
Gen[illegible] gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00625- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00625- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —

Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberin bisulfate, cns. lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 193.00 - —
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton 5.25 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Now AN AMERICAN SOURCE
and the ONLY *American Source*
for

HUMAN PLACENTA EXTRACTS

The High Potency LIFE ingredient
now being extensively used in European cosmetics
to genuinely improve skin texture

for

DERMATO-COSMETIC FORMULATIONS
(Bovine Extracts also available)

●

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612 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 11, ILL.

Sole American representative of world's largest producers of human placenta extracts.

Gattefosse SFPA, for Institute Merieux, Lyon, France.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.80 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs.12.30 - —
cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.l., works .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 — —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb .31 —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns oz 1.50 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd, cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, terment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate ave 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd, E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 — —
Butyl phenylacetate dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalat (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22 — —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ - —
Butyric acid 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis, lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.49 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb ots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb 1.75 2.55
Redist., USP cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms. 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.48.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton.12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 — —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms. frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton.104.50 —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastorite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 — —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 — —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 — —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb .26 .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Caprie alcohol, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 — —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 — —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 — —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms, lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast-extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 — —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .95 - .97
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .86 - .87
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .34 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, lb. .64 —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports.lb. .19¼ - .19¾
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil, dom., blown dms. c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1900 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .16¾ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19¼
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .45¼
Split, dms. lb .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb.. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .61 .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 .50

A new resource for Polystyrene

High impact and conventional Polystyrene plastic molding compounds will be manufactured by Amoco Chemicals at Joliet, Illinois. Large-scale commercial manufacturing facilities will go on stream in late 1961. Quantities for customer evaluation will be available from a product development plant also under way and scheduled to be completed by mid-1960.

In addition to these manufacturing facilities, Amoco is establishing a comprehensive technical service program to assist customers in AMOCO Polystyrene use. Research which has preceded the launching of this Polystyrene program will be expanded so that Amoco may continue to make important contributions in the field of polymer chemistry.

These production, technical service, research and other facilities are a multi-million dollar extension of Amoco Chemicals' plan for becoming a new resource to industry. If you mold or use Polystyrene, watch for further information about the progress of this Amoco Chemicals project.

AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

CHA-3771—This advertisement will appear in Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 14 Sept., 1959

Charcoal—Coaltar Pitch

Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots. ..... lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan Area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —

4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .78 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, tight medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 .40
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 .52
Cinnamic acid, refd, bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cms. lb. .72 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .80 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 98%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —

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Miles Chemical Company

division of Miles Laboratories, Inc.
Elkhart, Indiana

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 6½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .67 - .72
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York. lb. .19 Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .17¾- —
refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .25 - .26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist (stripped), dms. lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .27 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08 - .08¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3490- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3640- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 -15.35
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.85 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.70 - —
Copper undecylenate dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports ton. 237.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 232.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1723- .1750
tanks lb. .1523- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min, 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 54.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. Nominal
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅛ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05⅛ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin NF, cryst., dms. lb 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb 85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
o-Cresol, 25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l t.l. same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. 25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N. gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —

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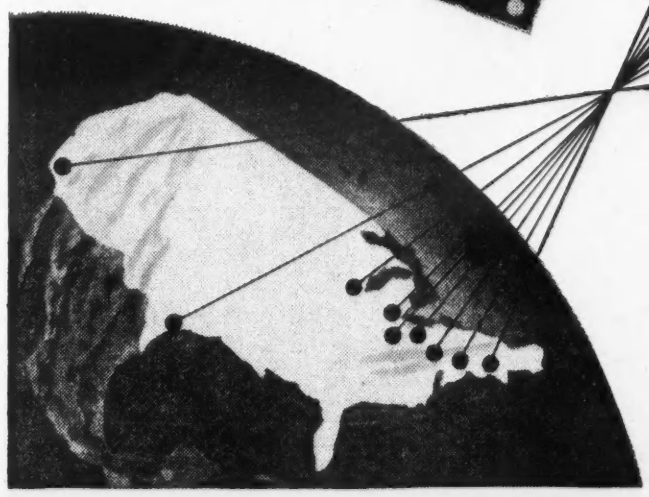


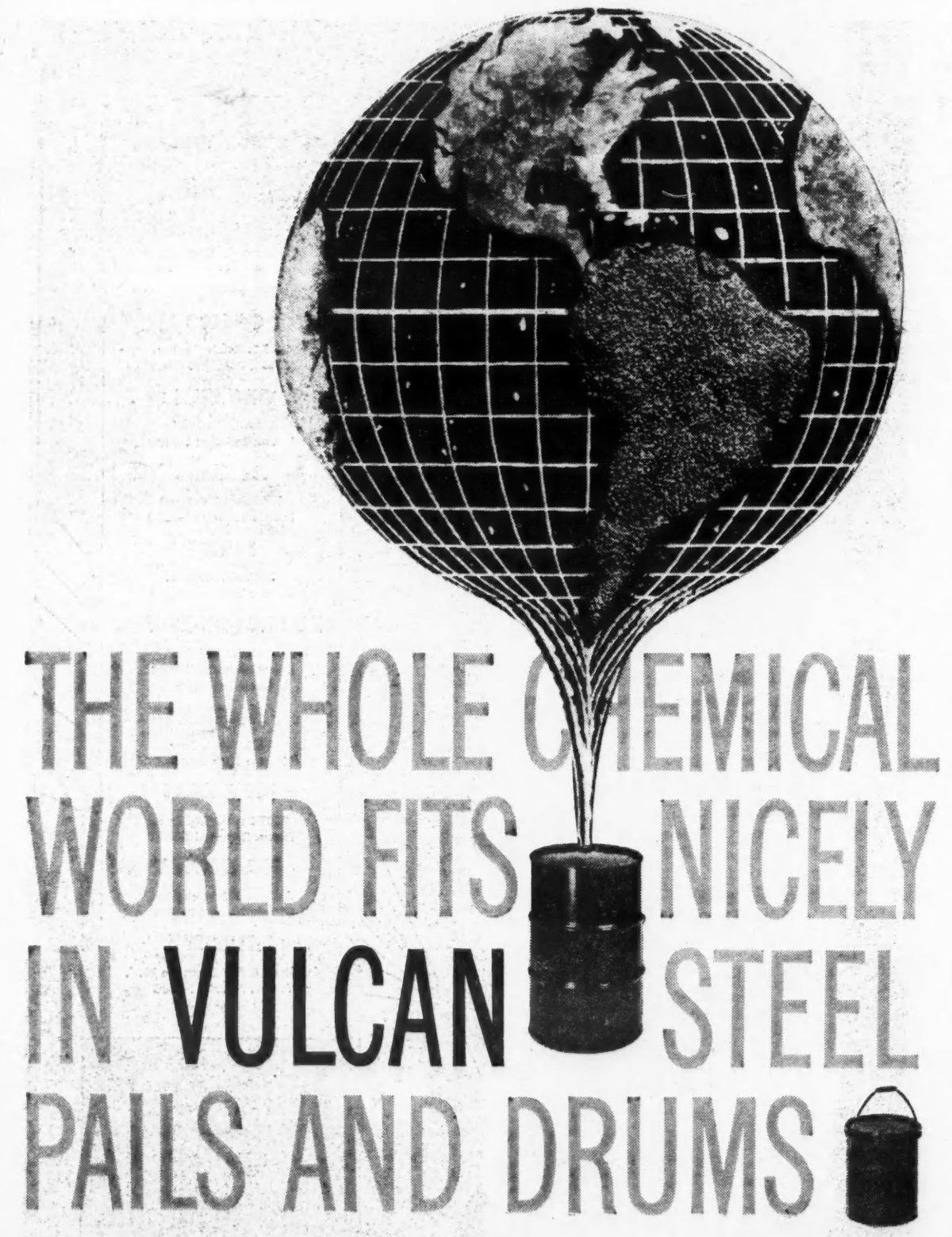
THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Cyanamide—Dicyclohexylamine

Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
DDT, flake or lump, fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .31 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80¼
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.,. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —



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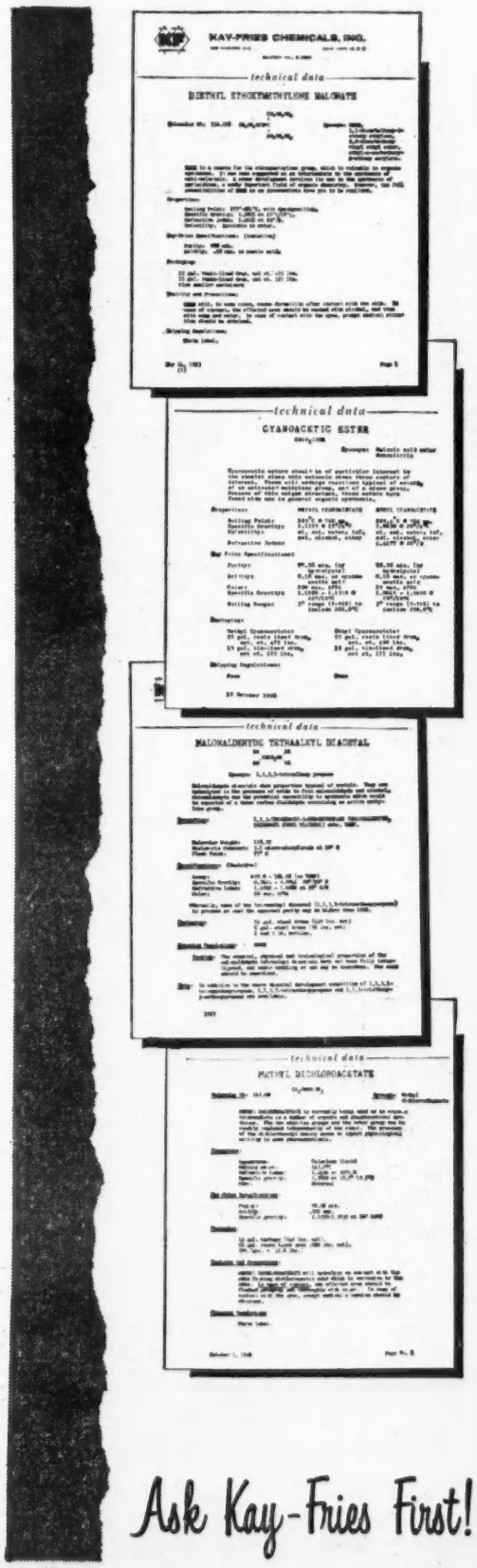
VULCAN CONTAINERS INC., *Bellwood, Illinois, Phone: LInden 4-5000* DR-99

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., flb. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.46½-	—
flb. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26	—
Dieldrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.85	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.71	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.75	—
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.001	- .006
Dihydrostreptemycin sulfate, buffd.	gram.	.004	- .003
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs.	lb.	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.62½-	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10	- 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.35	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms.	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.83	.85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-toiyiguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—



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Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .164 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld. lb .22 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 23 —
tanks same basis lb. 19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 15 65 17 60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 19 60 22.35
No 3 lb 31.30 35.00
Red, FD&C, No 3, cns. lb 3.90 7.85
No 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No 3 lb 19.60 22.85
No 4 lb 5 55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1, cns lb 15.65 17 60
Yellow, FD&C, No 1, cns lb 9 15 11 05
No 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1 lb 10.50 10 95
Brown, D&C, No 1 lb 15.65 16.10
Green, D&C, No 5 lb 15.65 16.10
No 6 lb 15.65 16.10
No 7 lb 14.35 14.80
Orange, D&C, No 3 lb 10.50 10.95
No 4 lb 19.60 20.05
No 5 lb 3.80 4 25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb 10 50 10 95
No 8 lb 23.00 24 00
No 19 lb 15 00 15 45
No 21 lb 3 90 4 35
No 22 lb 10 50 10 95
No 23 lb 24.15 24.65
No 33 lb 17 00 17 45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb 15 65 16 10
Yellow, D&C, No 7 lb 10 50 10 95
No 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No 10 lb 13 05 13.50
No 11 lb 13.05 13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb 15.65 16 10
Green, Ext, D&C, No 1, cns lb 15 65 16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb 13 05 13 50
Yellow Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb 10.50 10 95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 —
13390 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 — —
14600 Orange R, extra, conc. lb 1.52 — —
14645 Chrome black T lb. 73 — —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb 1.47 — —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. 79 — —
15575 Orange RN lb. .94 — —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb 1.53 — —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1 07 — —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 — —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 — —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.20 — —
17580 Brown PG lb. 3.00 — —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 — —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 — —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb 2.32 — —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.50 — —
19555 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.07 — —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 — —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb 1.37 — —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb 1.15 — —
22240 Scarlet B lb 2.00 — —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 — —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.49 — —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 — —
23110 Blue 2B extra conc. lb. 1.53 — —
23850 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.10 — —
24400 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 — —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 — —
25400 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 — —
25825 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 — —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 — —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 — —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 — —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 — —
30015 Diazo black VB conc lb. 2.48 — —
30225 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 — —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.23 — —
30295 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 — —
35680 Brown B lb. 2.89 — —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 — —
40000 Yellow 3G lb. 1.31 — —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 — —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 — —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 — —
42090 Blue BG lb. 1.65 — —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb 4.78 — —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 — —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 — —
43825 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 — —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 — —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 — —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 — —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 — —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 — —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb. 2.70 — —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 — —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb 2.28 — —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 — —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 — —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 — —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 — —
63625 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 3.82 — —
70600 Brown BH single paste lb. 2.03 — —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd, No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 — —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 — —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 — —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 — —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 — —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 — —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base, lb. 6.13 — —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. drms. dlvd No.
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 — —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 — —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.67 — —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 — —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 — —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 — —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 — —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 — —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 — —
Select, bundles lb. 75 — —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner bbls. works lb 1.85 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous bots 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate USP cryst. dms., oz. .60 .80
Powd., dms oz. .60 .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn USP, bots, 100 gram lots gram .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns lb 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St Paul, Va W Va lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate nat., ferment 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 12½ - —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd lb .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12¾ - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 13 - —
Syn. 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of cockle gal 2.0.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal..68 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms dlvd. E of Rockies gal.21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb .90 —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .43 - —
dms, l.c.l., frt alld E lb .45 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .38 - —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., works lb .38¾ - —
tanks, works lb .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more frt. alld E lb. 73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E lb. 75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. up 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, frt alld E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots frt alld E. lb 70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb .20 - .22
dms., works lb .18 - .20
tanks, works lb .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate cns. lb 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute ACS dms lb .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, decolors, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l. dlvd. lb .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. lb .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd E. lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l. dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz 11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb 1.20 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .59 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½ - —
tanks dlvd., E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs lb. .07½ - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
bbls, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 75 - 7 25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Ferric citrate, gran, dms lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran, pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran, pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms, ton, lots, frt alld lb. .33½ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½ - —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.123.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.119.00 -124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib dms., 1kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% chys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lll. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
Fullers earth, insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol dms. c.l., Newark, N J lb. .21½ - —
dms. l.c.l. Newark, N J lb. .22½ - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.78 —
bbls, smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls, frt alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom, bots oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots oz 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .76 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Geisemium root, bls. lb .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.25.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb 5.00 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots, lb 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms, l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
207-256, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
257-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb. 1.60 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.68 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½ - .21
nat., crude, soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾ - —
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-80%, powd., bgs., fib, dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse, lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼ Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ Nom.
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

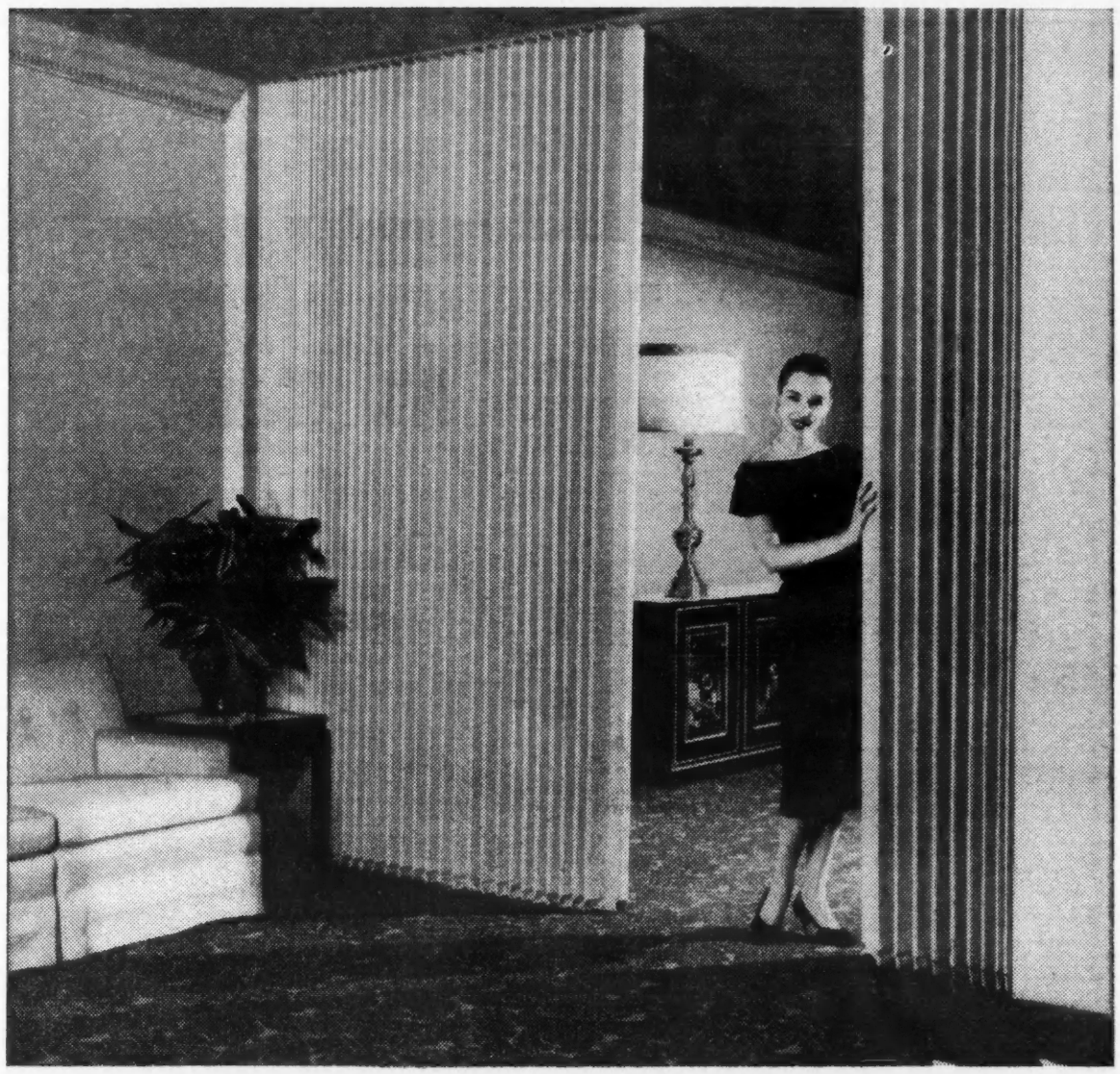
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 53-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
53-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.03
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 14.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb .95 —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)



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Iron Oxide—Lead Tallate

Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls. l.c.l., ex dock..lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more..kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd..gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. ..gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis..lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..lb. .80 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ..lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs ..lb. .27 - .30
Juniper berries, bgs. ..lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms ..lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..lb. .36 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ..lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls..lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls..lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls..lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls dms. 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .1889- .2840
Lactic acid, edible, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald..lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms, frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls, l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower.
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l. frt. equald lb .19 —
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works ... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..lb. .0795- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs ..lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..lb .60 —
Laurie acid, pure, dms ..lb. .38½- .41
tanks ..lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. ..lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld. ..lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. ..lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ..lb. .1200- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech, powd, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .1645- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate precip, 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms, works, lb. .48 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..lb. .23¼- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavoroid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb 6.50 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.03 - 3.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 66.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1650- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1750- .1800
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .1300- —
tanks, New York lb. .1450- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500- .1510
Boiled linseed oil, .005c. per lb higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms lb. .1950- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2250- —
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

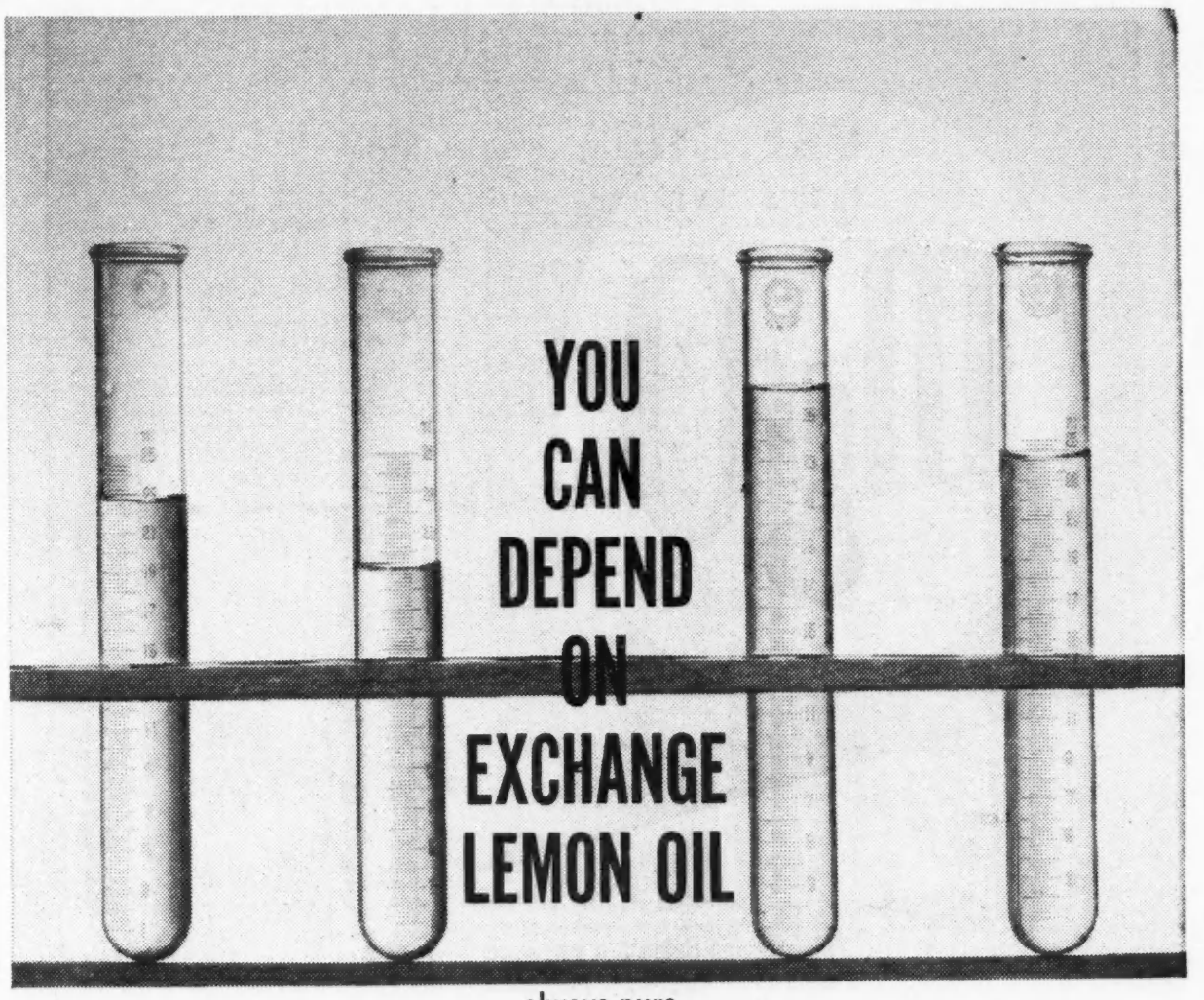
M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mars oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 45.00 - —

Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .73 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).

Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —

Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .10
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —



always pure
absolutely uniform
authentic U.S.P. oil

WHEN JUST AN OUNCE OR TWO of lemon oil can glorify—or ruin—a hundred-pound batch of your product, why gamble?

Use only Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold-pressed.

Made exclusively from their own California and Arizona lemons by the Sunkist Growers—the people who know citrus best—Exchange Lemon Oil is carefully cold-pressed, skillfully bulk-blended for matchless uniformity.

Sunkist Growers pack and seal every container—from the 7-pound tin to the 395-pound drum—in their own plant, and guarantee every drop to be pure U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by: Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y. / Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y. / Ungerer & Company, 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Manganese Resinate—Mica

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms .. lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. ... lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. ..... gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼ - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic, cns .. lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 225.00 - 228.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld ..... lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ... gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .... lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .... lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd .... lb. .15¾ - —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd .... lb. .12¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —

MAGNESIUM OXIDE—A VERSATILE INORGANIC CHEMICAL. Magnesium oxide is a necessary ingredient in the production of acetate rayon and insulating products. In sulphite pulping operations, it decreases stream pollution; it is a stabilizer in synthetic rubber manufacture and a filler in plastics. More and more high-purity magnesia refractories are being used in open hearth furnaces for increasing steel production capacity. Magnesia supplies the magnesium ion in animal feed supplements, and it is finding application as a fuel oil additive to reduce boiler scale. And there are many other uses for Michigan Chemical Corporation's chemically active magnesium oxide. Call on our technical consultants to help you with magnesia applications.

NEW MgO PLANT. Our new seawater magnesia plant, under construction at Port St. Joe, Florida, will greatly increase our production capacity. If you use calcined magnesite, magnesium oxide and related products in *any* quantity, call Michigan Chemical. We are now scheduling future deliveries from the new plant and invite your inquiry at this time.

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of OPD Buyers Directory Issue, Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

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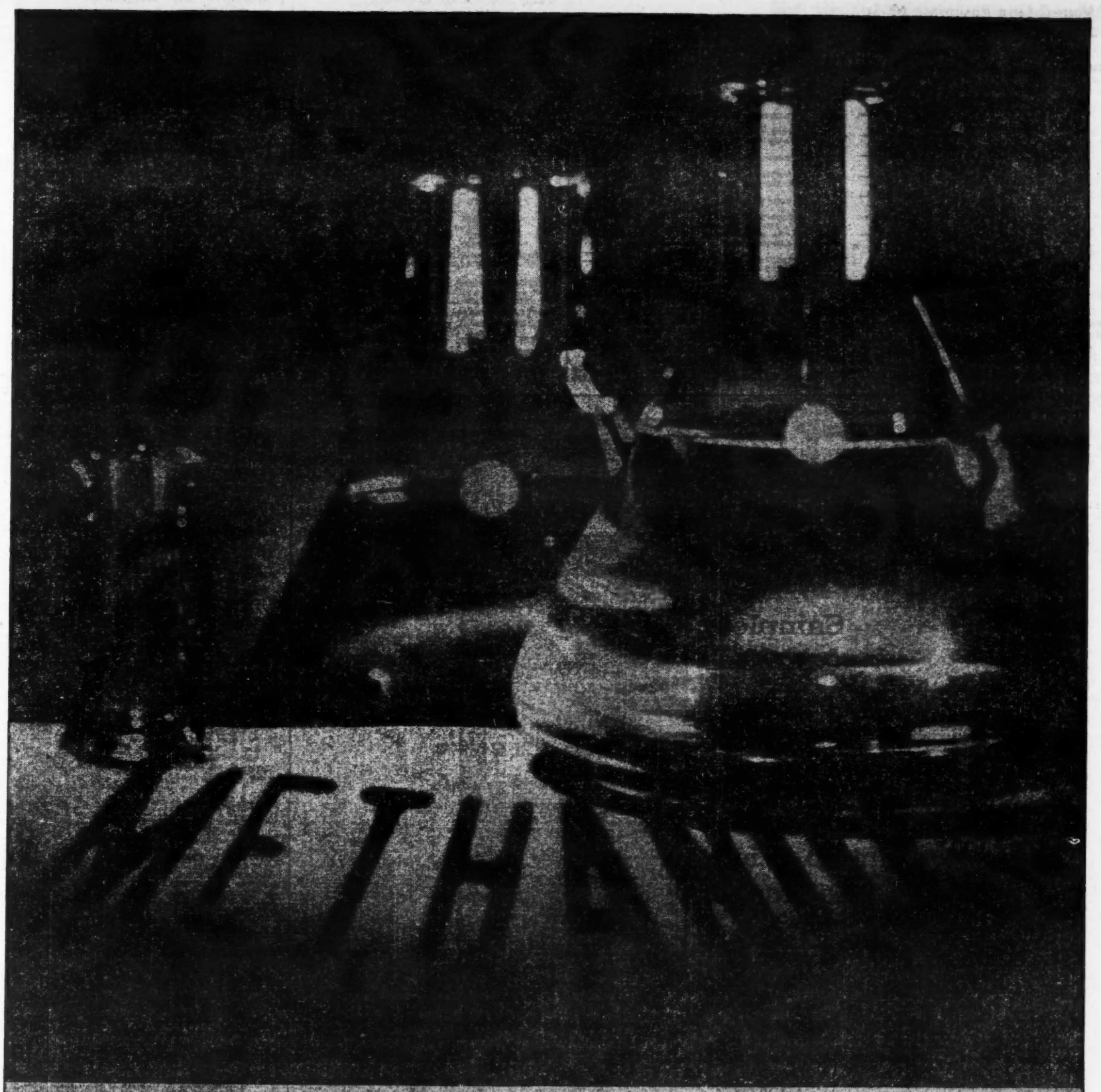

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HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

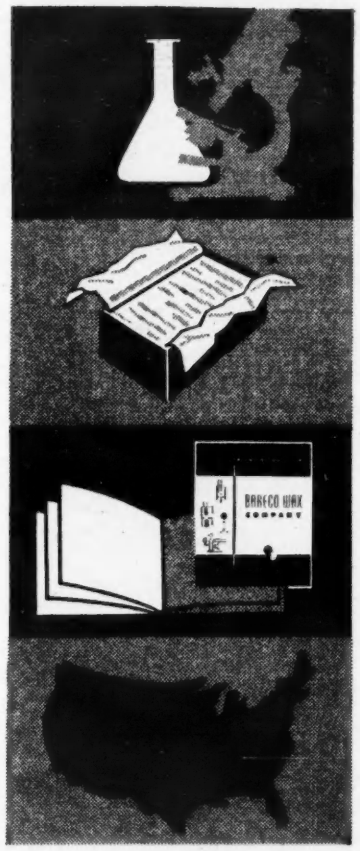
HEYDEN NEWPORT®

Mica—2-Naphthylamine-7-Sulfonic Acid

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs ex whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs,, c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars refy. gal. .46 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .10½
tanks, New York gal. .6 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .8 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. 33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - 24
German, bgs. lb. 26 - 27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .32¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, whole-CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. 18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).



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Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 13° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 3/4, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40¼
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42¼
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1lc. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

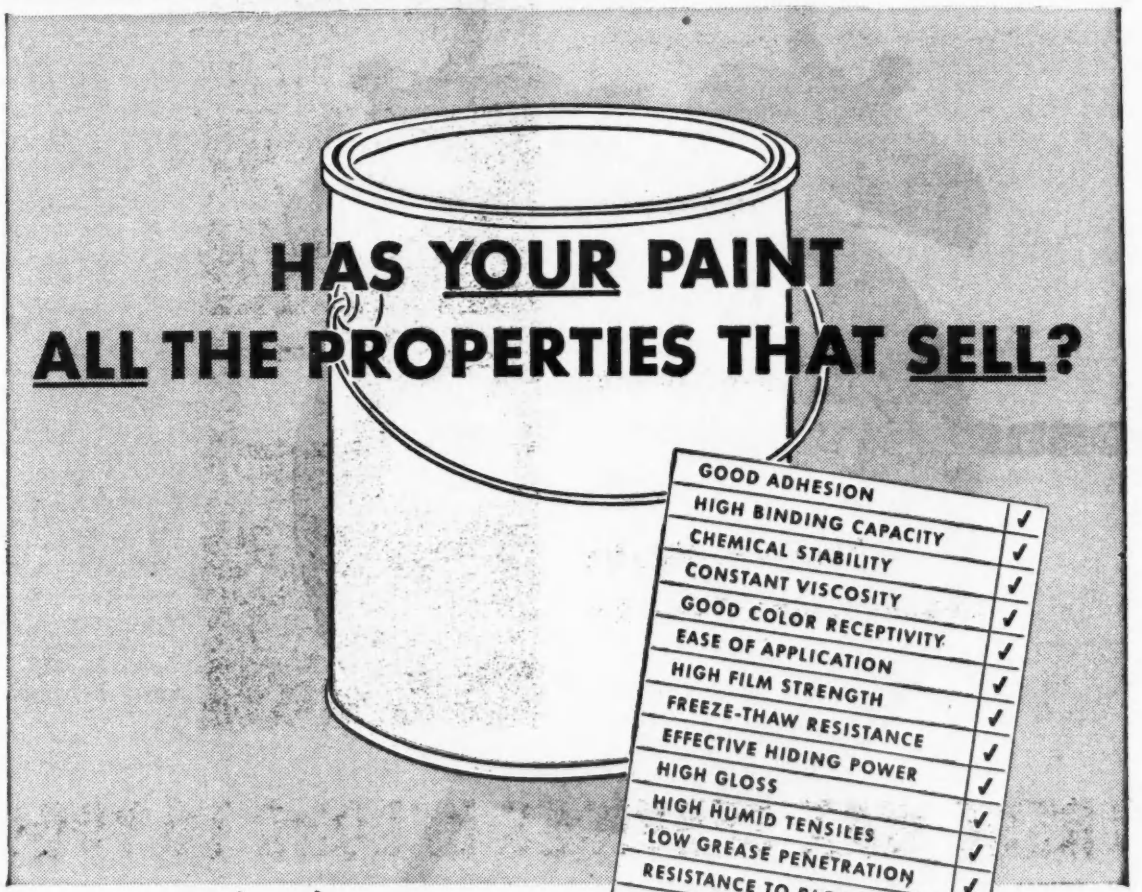
Officica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13½- .14
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12¼- .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .36

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb .55 —
powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).

Naugatuck LATEX



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Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs. lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18⅜
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1395- .1495
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP. cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .50 - 55
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 4.60 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 57.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. 14¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Penicillin, procaine 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil, USP. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs lb. .36 - -
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lo. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .03875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0... .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret dms. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Phenol, 30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E. lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 1.80

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p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	1.40	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.30	1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14	1.50
Standard, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.70	1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).			
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	2.10	—
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.33¼	.37
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines.	long-ton.	5.16	—
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.21	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.53	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equaid	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	.19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Pnthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	1.60	—
tanks, t.l., same basis	lb.	1.50	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Tech. bbls	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.23	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.06	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.53	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.		10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—

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9215

Potassium Chlorate—Quinidine Sulfate

Potassium chlorate NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran, 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. 24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypopnosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 23.50 -24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½ - .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 23.80 -25.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.18
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½ - .61½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½ —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½ - —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½ - —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ 55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375 - —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005 - —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .74½ - .77

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Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
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D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1959

New Sodium Hydride Analysis Developed

A new and unconventional method of analyzing sodium hydride for contained sodium hydride and residual sodium was developed recently at the U.S.I. research laboratories.

The determination of completeness of reaction between sodium and hydrogen to form the hydride presents a problem because of the reactivity of the latter with air and moisture. Sampling is difficult and conventional analytical procedures are inadequate since both sodium and sodium hydride yield hydrogen and caustic when treated with water.

The method developed by U.S.I., however, is actually based on the differential amounts of hydrogen and caustic formed when sodium hydride containing small amounts of sodium is treated with water in a decomposition flask.

The sample need not be weighed if only the relative amounts of sodium and sodium hydride are desired. Accuracy depends on rigorous sampling, and the best method involves the use of a small 10cc. hypodermic syringe.

Weight of sample can be obtained, if desired, by weighing the syringe (with material being analyzed) before and after introducing the sample into the decomposition flask.

A data sheet giving complete details on this method of analysis and a diagram of the apparatus can be obtained from U.S.I. upon request. Production of sodium hydride from dispersed sodium is outlined in U.S.I. Sodium Dispersions brochure, also available on request.

New Zirconium-Copper Alloy Now on Market

A recently developed zirconium-copper alloy, said to possess excellent electrical conductivity and high-temperature strength properties, is expected to find many applications in the electrical field. The new alloy consists of high-conductivity, oxygen-free copper and carefully controlled concentrations of high-purity zirconium.

It is distinguished by the high strength level it develops through cold working and the extent to which it retains this strength at elevated temperatures. A typical bar of the alloy, cold-worked 60% and aged for one hour at 400°C, exhibits the following: tensile strength, 63,000 psi; yield strength, 59,000 psi; elongation, 12%, electrical conductivity, 90-95%. At 400°C, the short time tensile strength is 46,500 psi. Additional cold-working will increase the strength of the alloy without sacrificing ductility and electrical conductivity. Endurance tests show it to be far superior to unalloyed copper.

The high softening temperature of the alloy permits welding, brazing, silver soldering. Silver plating is also practical with only minor modifications in procedures. Billets cast with the new alloy are reported to be free of inclusions and flaws — hence have better hot and cold workability.

First Interim Regulations On Tax-Free and SD Alcohols Implement 1958 "Changes" Act

Continuing Industrial Use Permit Is One of Major Changes.

The first interim regulations written to implement the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-859, 72 Stat. 1313), which went into effect July 1 this year, were published in the Federal Register of June 12. These regulations provide for administration of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended by the "Changes" Act, and will be effective until superseded by permanent regulations.

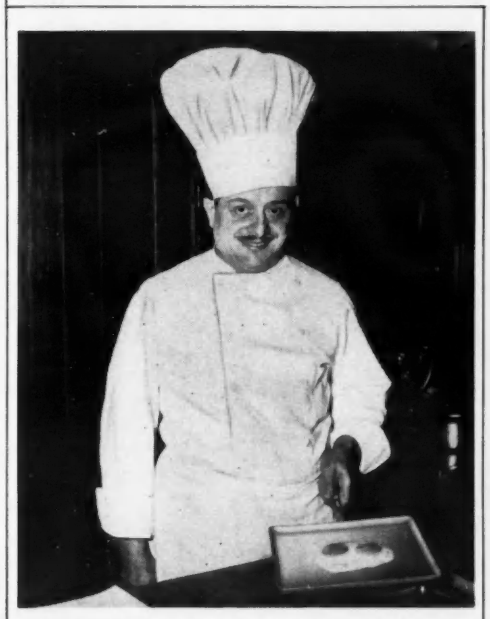
The following changes are significant for users of pure and specially denatured ethyl alcohols:

(1) *Industrial Use Permits* — permits to use SD Alcohol, Form 1481 and Tax-Free Alcohol, Form 1447, issued effective on or after July 1, *are continuing* (unless terminated by the terms thereof, suspended, revoked or voluntarily surrendered). It was formerly necessary that these permits be renewed each year.

(2) *Withdrawal Permits* — issued on or after July 1 *expire* as follows: SD Alcohol, Form 1485, expires October 31, 1960; Tax-Free Alcohol, Form 1450, expires April 30, 1961. It was formerly necessary to obtain new permits each year.

(3) *Use of Tax-Free Alcohol* has been extended to include blood banks, educational organizations exempt from federal income tax, pathological laboratories with certain restrictions. The blood banks were not previously specified. The restrictions of use by various institutions have been clarified.

MORE



What's Cooking? World's first all-titanium frying pan is being used here by Jean Gregoire, executive chef of New York's Hotel Roosevelt, to fry eggs for hungry patrons. The experimental pan was fabricated by Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation, Niles, Ohio (one-third owned by U.S.I.), as part of a nationwide program to promote uses for the light, strong, corrosion-resistant metal.

Ethanol Widely Used in Pharmaceutical Aerosols

Medicine in aerosol form, for therapy by inhalation, has gained considerable acceptance in the last few years. There is much well-documented clinical evidence for the suitability of aerosols in the treatment of asthma, for example. And as new aerosol formulations are developed and tested clinically, it is expected that this form of inhalation therapy will be used even more widely in the future.

Judging from a group of typical formulations published recently by *Drug and Cosmetic Industry Magazine*, ethyl alcohol is an essential ingredient in this type of pharmaceutical aerosol. Examples of bronchodilator amine

MORE

AEC OKs Operation at Full Power for World's Largest Private Research Reactor

The largest independent industrial research reactor in the world is now being operated by Industrial Reactor Laboratories, Inc. at Plainsboro, N. J., for U.S.I. and nine other companies. After extensive safety tests, the Atomic Energy Commission recently authorized operation of the reactor at its full design power level of 5,000 kilowatts (thermal).

Previously the facility had been granted authority to operate at power levels not exceeding 100 kilowatts during tests which included stringent safety studies. Upon completing these tests, the AEC supplemented its amendment to IRL's license. It now states that, in the opinion of the Commission's hazards evaluation branch, the reactor can be operated at the five megawatts rate without undue hazard to the health and safety of the public.

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September ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1959

CONTINUED

Alcohol Regulations

(4) *Samples* — proprietors may now furnish without permits samples of SD Alcohol of one quart to users, applicants or prospective applicants for permits (for experimental purposes or preparation of samples to be submitted to the Director). Previously only samples up to eight ounces could be furnished without permits.

(5) *Carrier Permits* — permits are no longer required to transport tax-free, specially denatured and undenatured alcohol, including tax-free distilled spirits.

As further interim regulations are published, U.S.I. will endeavor to keep industrial alcohol users informed as to the important changes.

CONTINUED

Aerosols

formulations included one containing:

Isoproteronol HCl	0.20%
Water	2.00%
Ethanol (absolute)	37.80%
Propellants	60.00%

Typical cardiovascular drug formulations included the following:

Nicotine	1.00%
Ethanol 95%	34.00%
Propellants	65.00%

And an antispasmotic formulation given contained:

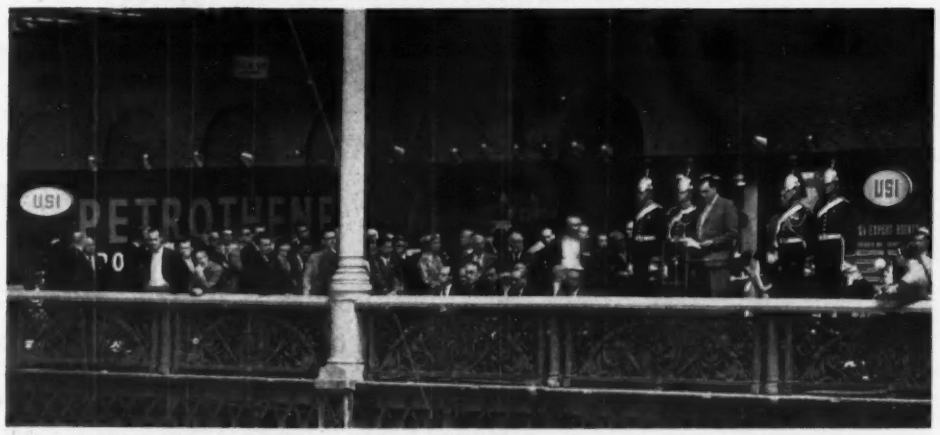
Atropine	0.1%
Ethanol 95%	9.9%
Propellants	90.0%

U.S.I. Appoints New Sales Manager for Detroit Office

On September 30th, Fred M. Henley retires as Manager of the U.S.I. Detroit Sales Division, after a long and successful career with the company. Succeeding Mr. Henley is Walter J. Kilmer, who has been associated with U.S.I. for 25 years as a sales representative for the company in the Buffalo, N. Y., area.

W. J. KILMER

U.S.I. at the International Plastics Show



U.S.I.'s booth at the International Plastics Exhibition was the background for the opening ceremony, June 17th, in Grand Hall, Olympia, London.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

New cleaning agent claimed to combine functions of solvent and detergent can now be obtained. Has low volatility, no flashpoint. Forms clear solutions with water, all chlorinated solvents, most safety solvents. **No. 1510**

New periodical on biochemical and biophysical research now being published and sold. Said to meet need for rapid dissemination of information in experimental biology. Information appears as short, well-documented communications. **No. 1511**

Water-soluble anti-caking agent said to be effective in concentrations as low as 0.025-0.05%, is now on market. Material is organic, practically salt-free. Available as 98% powder and 50% free-flowing liquid. **No. 1512**

Simple slide rule for polyethylene film and bag measurements has been developed. Permits rapid determination of width, length, total area, weight, gauge in one setting of the rule, with only one or two constants known. **No. 1513**

Diethylaminoethyl phenylethyl acetate citrate has been found, in new research, to exhibit stronger, faster broncho-dilating action than ephedrin. Cough reflex is stopped more effectively than by codeine. **No. 1514**

Chemistry of drugs is covered in new book now being sold. Both synthetic and natural drugs are discussed as to structure, preparation and synthesis, properties, uses. A table gives approved, chemical and proprietary names. **No. 1515**

New fatty-nitrogen-derived corrosion inhibitor has been developed for use in 5, 10, 15% HCl over a wide temperature range. Claimed to control corrosion on metals such as stainless steels 316 and 420, monel, bronze, mild steel. **No. 1516**

Objective measurement of odor is said to have been achieved by techniques which use the latest in ionization detector gas chromatography equipment. Permits correlation between subjective and objective odor evaluation. **No. 1517**

First chewable iron tablet for children has been introduced. Contains ferrous fumarate and vitamin C and will not stain teeth, according to manufacturer. Intended for oral treatment or iron deficiency anemia. **No. 1518**

All-polyethylene chemical pump for dispensing from drums, carboys, etc. can now be obtained. Said to operate with ease and wear-free smoothness, due to special valve design. Furnished with drum-bung adapter. **No. 1519**

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Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots....oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns .....oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .50 - —

R

M salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd frt. alld 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms .....lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works .... lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works .... lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans .....lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic .....lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib, dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib, dms, kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns, dms lb .50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots .....kilo.14.00 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo .....kilo.14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works .....lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms, smaller lots .....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller tots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast .....lb .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins .lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. .....lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. .....lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. .....lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms .....lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more ....lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more....lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. .....lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. .....lb.14.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald .lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. .....lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. .....lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.00 - —

Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings .....lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. .....lb .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. ...lb. .15 ½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. .....lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.....lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.....lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots... lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....gal. .48 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .23 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots.....oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .98¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots ..... oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. ... lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.....lb. .30 .33
Powd., bls. .....lb. .35 40
Whole, bls. .....lb. .20 25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller tots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —

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CHEMICALS and METALS

RARE EARTH SALTS

from our general production process, supplied as oxides, fluorides, chlorides and other compounds

GADOLINIUM SALTS	SAMARIUM-GADOLINIUM CONCENTRATES	SAMARIUM SALTS
NEODYMIUM SALTS		THORIUM SALTS
YTTRIUM CONCENTRATES	RARE EARTH SALTS, technical	CERIUM SALTS
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LANTHANUM	EUROPIUM	ERBIUM
CERIUM	GADOLINIUM	THULIUM
PRASEODYMIUM	TERBIUM	YTTERBIUM
NEODYMIUM	DYSPROSIUM	LUTETIUM

HIGH PURITY RARE EARTH METALS

YTTRIUM	NEODYMIUM	TERBIUM
LANTHANUM	SAMARIUM	DYSPROSIUM
CERIUM	YTTERBIUM	THORIUM
PRASEODYMIUM	EUROPIUM	HOLMIUM
THULIUM	GADOLINIUM	ERBIUM
	LUTETIUM	

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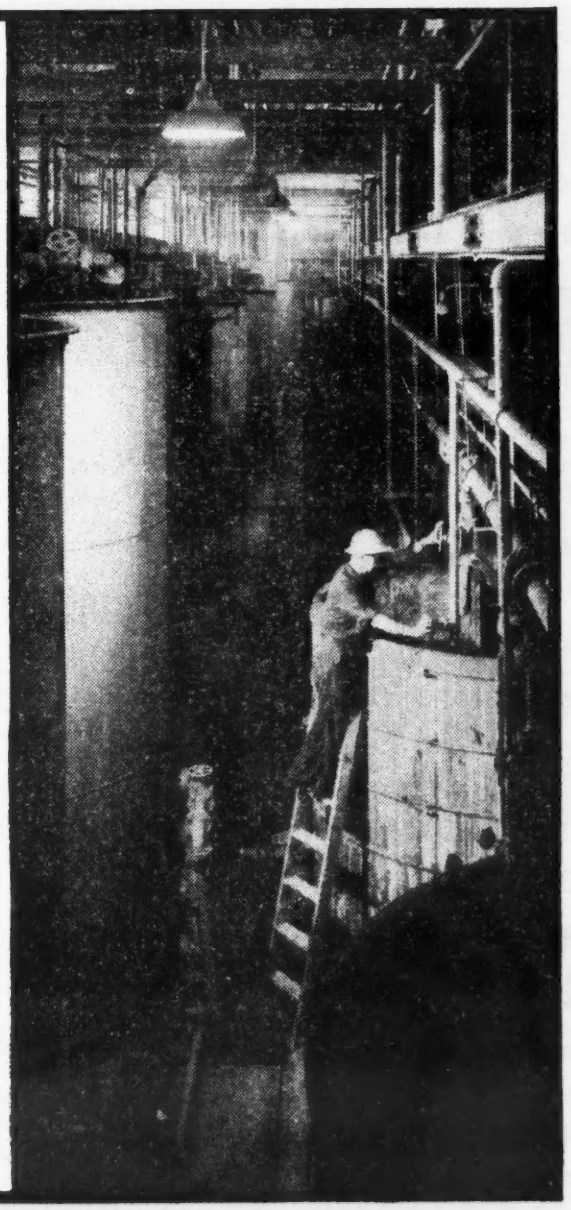

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Sodium Acetate—Sodium Phosphate

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lo. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.25 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025 - —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 - 40.00
Stabilized water soln. 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .93 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works, ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metaborate, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22¼
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100 lb. 7.75 -
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.

When it comes to

PHOSPHATES

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
ANHYDROUS, POWDER & GRANULAR

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
FLAKE, CRYSTAL & ANHYDROUS

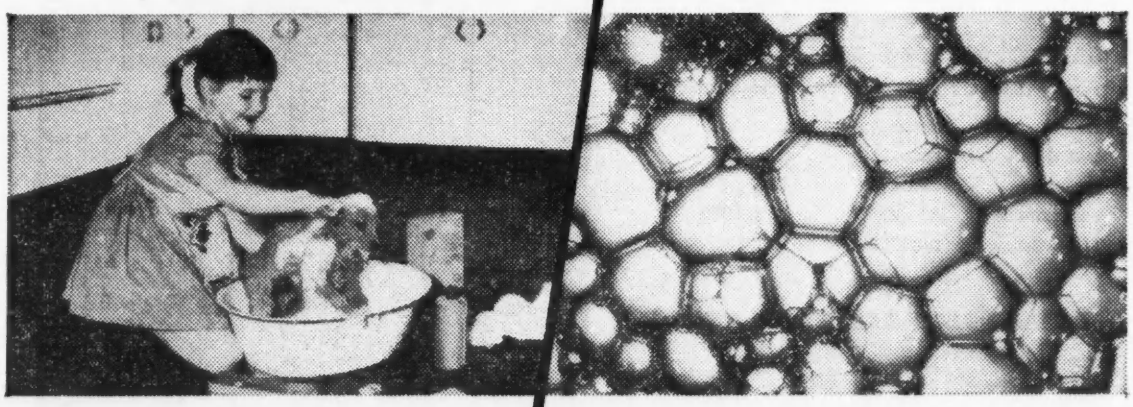
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
ANHYDROUS & CRYSTAL, REAGENT

SODIUM PHOSPHATE
MONOBASIC, U.S.P.

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ANHYDROUS

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE
MONO & DIBASIC, PURIFIED

Also—PHOSPHORIC ACID
WET PROCESS, 65% & 75%
Com'l & Fertilizer Grades
FOOD GRADE, 75%
N.F., 85%



Come to

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Whatever your phosphate requirements—for soaps, synthetic detergents, alkaline cleaners . . . in oil well drilling . . . in textile processing . . . as deflocculating and dispersing agents . . . as water softeners . . . you can depend on General to supply phosphates as you want them, when you want them! Those listed here are available in a variety of forms, suited to every need. All offer the high quality and uniformity for which General Chemical—a primary, pioneer producer—has long been known. Stocks are carried at key distribution points, coast to coast. For your needs—write or phone today for specific information.

Basic to America's Progress

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .53 - .63
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .33 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .33½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E. lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-363°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
Solvent, naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
363°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205°-262°F, b.r., 28°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.52.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09¼ Nom.
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾ -
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1375
tanks lb. .1150- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1300- .1325
tanks lb. .1100- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1345- .1360
tanks lb. .1145- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dmt. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms. works lb. 1.007- 1.262
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87 - .93
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.002 - 1.102
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. 60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —

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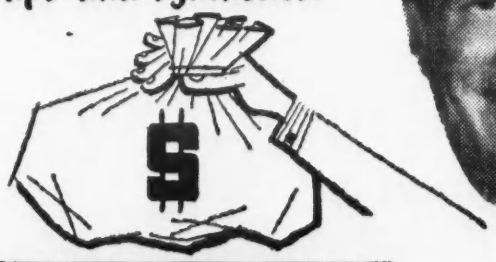
Cowles Drymet is the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate . . . and it is still the most dependable.

Perfect for laundry...metal cleaning...other industrial detergent compounding. Combines perfectly with other alkalis, phosphates, soaps and synthetics.



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Cowles

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Stoddard Solvent—Terpinyl Acetate

Stoddard solvent, pretoleum, tank-wagon, Los Angeles, ex tax. gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. 19 - —
Philadelphia gal. 19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. 19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk gram. .034 - .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .034 - .035
Strontium chromate, NF, dmd, ton lots lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .27 - —
Tech., dms., works lb .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms. dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 11 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25 00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombé, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99 6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns, works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17 65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd lo. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton. 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .25¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34 00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton. 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02¾ .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07¼ .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06⅜- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
No 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅞- —
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .06⅛- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼ - .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk. unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56

STAUFFER SULFUR
Plants and Warehouses:
Bayonne, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.
Freeport, Tex.
Harvey, La.
Houston, Tex.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lubbock, Tex.
Omaha, Neb.
North Little Rock, Ark.
North Portland, Ore.
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tampa, Fla.
Weslaco, Tex.

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IS THE COUNTRY'S

LARGEST MARKETER OF

PROCESSED SULFURS

What does this mean to users of Sulfur?

It means you can get Sulfur from Stauffer plants and warehouses in 14 cities from coast to coast.

It means you can get Sulfur from Stauffer distributors in 27 states and various points in Canada.

It means you can get Stauffer Sulfur in 60 different grades and grinds from "Run-of-Mine" lump sulfur of 99.5% minimum purity to sulfur of 325-mesh size and 99.85% purity.

It means you can get dispersed paste sulfur with particles of colloidal dimensions . . . or Crystex®, the insoluble sulfur . . . or Crystex with 20% oil for minimum dusting and superior dispersion characteristics.

It means you can command the technical services of practical scientists from our plants who are broadly experienced in the application of Sulfur to industrial uses.

It means we shall send you on request a 52-page brochure, "Stauffer Sulfurs," with many illustrations, graphs and tables; history; methods of analysis and catalog sections . . . altogether, a most interesting and authoritative publication.

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Ohio
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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. .... gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver ... lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme, leaves, French, bgs. .... lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
Tech., white, cns. ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
USP, white, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Thymol, fib dms ..... lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.... kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust' tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. .. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .63 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .48¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 - —

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
- Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
- Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
- Sodium Polyphos*
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Fluoride
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer
- C-29 Sequestering Agent
- Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Tri-Isopropanolamine—Wild Cherry Bark

Tri-Isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100%
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .26 - .26¼
tanks, New York lb. .24¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .22⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., cms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown bbls works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons lb. 15.25 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 15.25 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.25 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.75 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity. gram. 128.00 -
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb 6.55 —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —

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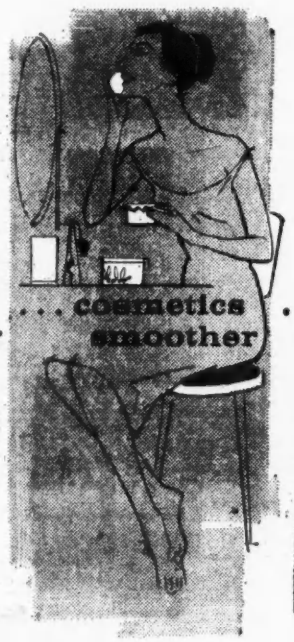

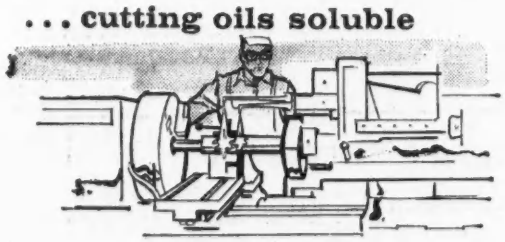

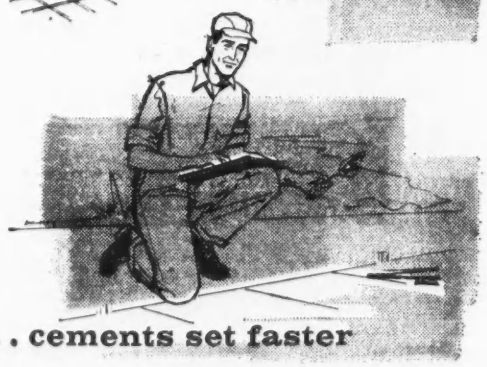

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Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
36°-38° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.13 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11¼- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅛- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .48
NF, powd., dms lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldeyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. 04⅜ —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝ —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. 07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .30
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .33
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

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Volume 176 September 14, 1959 No. 12

Here Comes Mr. K.

The most convincing demonstration to the visiting Soviet Premier that this is a nation of free peoples can be presented by keeping him out of all the inner circles of the activities of private enterprise. The Department of State should make it unmistakably clear to him that it cannot order the people of this country to do anything they may be even slightly reluctant to do. And in their private affairs and operations, all the people, especially in all their industrial and commercial operations, should make him understand that they did not invite him even to this country, let alone to their places of business, and they have no desire or intention to let him pry into anything that is theirs. It goes without saying that, even should he make any move in that direction — which he will not — President Eisenhower would get nowhere into Soviet affairs in his talk with Mr. K. or his visit to Russia.

It is seriously to be hoped and earnestly recommended that every US citizen who is likely to have any sort of contact with the Soviet visitor, political, business or social, be prepared for what he must expect. For that preparation, everybody, including the President, should read, ponder, re-read and digest what the communistic dictator has to say "On Peaceful Coexistence" in an article in the October issue of the American quarterly review, *Foreign Affairs*. The nub of this "advice" is "Whether you like your neighbor or not, nothing can be done about it, you have to find some way of getting on with him, for you both live on the same planet." In other words, from your planet-hungry communistic "neighbor," you have to take what you get. Whatever "peaceful" may mean under shifty Soviet semantics, coexistence must be on his terms.

The same to you, Mr. K.

Taxpaying for What

In a recent communication to a unit of the lower house of congress, setting forth its opposition to a power-dam public-works project, the National Association of Manufacturers said: "The production, transmission and distribution of electric energy to the general public is in no sense a responsibility of government, be it federal, state, or local. The government's responsibilities do not encompass competition with its own citizens in the fields of production and distribution." That delimiting of the field of governmental extra-functioning is not sufficiently embracive; whatever may be the range of differences in opinion on who should have the privilege—not the responsibility—of utilizing the water resources of the nation, for what, and under what conditions. There should be no competition of government with private enterprise in any field.

The NAM communication went on to say: "The hidden deficits resulting almost inescapably from government-operated business competition with private business are always paid by the taxpayer." Again the cited field is too narrow. The taxpayer is burdened before the inescapable deficit has come. The President, vetoing a public-works "pork" bill, still persisted in his demand that buyers of gasoline be obliged to donate to the federal government something like one-eighth of what they paid for the motor fuel in order that the nationalistic do-good highway program might be continued. With reference to the majority of such contributors, who will never get any use out of what they must pay for, the federal gasoline tax is on a parity with the levying of a tax on every pair of shoes sold in this country to provide the federal government with funds for the construction and maintenance of what it deemed adequate sidewalk facilities in the District of Columbia.

The building of highways is no more the "responsibility" of government than is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy—or anything else. Why should it engage in such extra-governing functionings? It did not build the railroads—but it has taxed the users thereof to provide it with funds to meet some "hidden deficits." It might be that, if it had built the railroads, it would not be so anxious to build highways which are disastrously competitive in the field of transportation.

Highway facilities should be provided and operated by private enterprise, just as rail facilities have been. And their construction and operation should be paid for by those who use them—as is the practice with railroads. Whatever may be the theoretical equitability of the cost of nationalistic —or socialistic—public service, there is nothing equitable about its actual allotment.

Dealing With Food Invaders

One of the biggest fields of public relations for the chemical industry was "mapped" in the news item on page 5 of OPD for August 31, which has to do with the half-million-dollar program of a prominent member of the industry for research to determine the toxicological properties of chemical materials supplied to the food-packaging industry. It is a complex field, quite puzzling even to experts because of numerous questions it presents, such as: "How does any ingredient of a printing ink used on a food package get into the contents of that package?"

The "food additives" situation being what it is—whatever that may be currently or eventually—it is a wise decision on the part of a chemical manufacturer in connection with its public relations to cooperate with the no-less perplexed Food & Drug Administration in an adequate appropriate search for really usefully informative data. The situation has such possibilities—especially as it can be, is being, and may be presented to the consuming public —that such cooperation should—yes, must—be an industry-wide project, supported by the manufacturers' two national organizations. Conditions could make it highly desirable, even imperative, that the two associations set up a properly qualified jointly representative committee to function in that manner.

In truth, there is a goodly measure and weight of reason to believe that, because of the complexities and perplexities of all sorts of chemical concern with matters of food invasion, from pesticide spraying to package printing, the industry should have some agency for concerted relations with all governmental agencies which have to do in any manner with food—something, perhaps, of the nature of the National Drug Trade Conference.

It will be suggested—and with a deal of justification—that any agency with such a purpose should be equally representative of all groups having to do with or interested in the production, processing, packaging, distributing, or other providing or handling of food. The idea could quite easily get out of bounds. But, much that would be widely and desirably useful could be learned from the experiences of the organizations of the practitioners in food and drug laws at local, state and federal levels. There is a big lesson there—and it certainly will be worth learning.

Meeting the demands of what will steadily become imperatively necessary under the movement of government endeavors to get somewhere with something worthwhile in relation to the objectives of the legislative proclamations on what must be kept out of foods is too big a job for any one corporation, any one association, or any one industry. The job is for all. Agriculture, biology and chemistry are but the A B C of a full alphabetical lineup which must be enlisted, trained and equipped for efficient defense against such invasions.

25 YEARS AGO
IN
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

(ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1934)

Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis, will formally open, with appropriate dedication ceremonies, its new research laboratories October 11.

The appointment of a consulting chemist to the Secretary of the Treasury, a new departure in federal administration, was announced by the Treasury Department today. The appointee is Herbert J. Wollner, New York.

50 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1909)

As leader to an article on a Drug and Chemical Club Golf Association meet, a turn-of-the-century OPD poet inscribed this bit of doggerel:

Little traps inviting,
Little dunes of sand,
Make the golfer nervous
And queer his steady hand.

It is stated that the Ohio Oil Company, a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company, is negotiating for the purchase of the Jennings interest in the Illinois field.

75 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1884)

Under the heading, "The Drooping Mineral Oil Market," an OPD editorial reports: Mineral oil lubricants have experienced an unusual shaking up since the first of the year. Values are still unsettled, and some manufacturers anticipate no improvement in that respect for some time to come. The general business depression and closing down of various industries that were liberal consumers of mineral oils for lubricating purposes were the prime factors in unsettling confidence in the oil trade.

Bottles are now being made in Austria from a combination of rags, wood pulp and straw, and are coated inside and out with defibrinated blood, lime and alumina.

Washington Talks It Over

If You're a Scientist in the Chemical Field the Government May Soon Tag You With a Tracer So It Will Know Just Where It Can Find You When It Wants You.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

If you are a scientist in the chemical industry, the drug industry or any other industry important to national defense—and most all are nowadays—don't be surprized if one of these days you will be asked to register your talents with the government and then keep officialdom advised of your whereabouts from time to time.

Washington is becoming more and more perturbed over the matter of scientific manpower and the shortcomings of the present system of keeping track of this important group of people. It has become clear to the congressional committee on science and astronautics, after a series of hearings earlier this year, that efforts to create a useful census of scientists, engineers, and technicians, need a substantial boost.

The very great importance of keeping track of scientific and technical personnel became evident around 1939-40 as the war clouds of World War II gathered. In 1940 a National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel was established which helped greatly in guiding specialists into areas where they would be most useful.

When the National Science Foundation came on the scene after the war, it inherited the National Roster with instructions from congress to expand it and keep it going. The foundation, however, gave it a low priority rating in its efforts to get the most out of its appropriations until now, in this day of sputniks and space, lack of adequate information on scientific manpower is beginning to hurt and frantic efforts are being made to catch up.

During the recess of congress, the foundation is under instructions to draw up a report and submit it to the committee by January 4 on the status of the scientific and technical manpower register and the scientific manpower studies, and the projected plans for the future—short-range and long-range—in these areas.

Among other things, the committee wants to know from the foundation what type and kind of information an effective register could most advantageously supply and should be expected to provide; and whether the best results can be expected through compulsory or voluntary means.

Petroleum Derivatives

On the whole, the market scene remains quiet. Business, as a result of the steel tie-up, is seen slowing down on most fronts. A number of producers have suggested in a wistful tone that the strike may be terminated sometime in October. However, most acknowledge that this is wishful thinking based on the assumption that the steel men are just as interested in ending the strike as are the petroleum men at seeing it ended. The marks left in the derivative field by the steel strike are somewhat hard to interpret at this stage. In some locales, supply problems have arisen. An example of this is benzene in Houston where prices for the occasional lots of the material found to be for sale, have been boosted. However, on the whole, derivative men have found that a tight supply situation has gone hand in glove with a slow-down in demand. This result is attributed to the fact that both the supply and demand developments are end results of the strike itself.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 8 million gallons in June, the same as the output chalked up for May, according to the current monthly report of the Bureau of Mines. Daily average demand for LPG, the government report says, was up 13 percent from May. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 1,031,000 gallons, 347 million gallons above a year ago. Underground stocks totaled 813 million gallons, an increase of 133 million gallons over the previous month.

For the four-week period ending August 28, crude oil production averaged 6,813,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,091,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 980,000 barrels daily.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Demand for petroleum benzene has reached a point where heavy pressure is being exerted on supplies in general and in certain geographical areas in particular. Loss of cokeoven source material as a result of the steel strike has created the scarcity.

Houston, Texas, is a geographical case in point. While certain large producers are selling material unchanged from the 31 cents per gallon which has long been in effect, very considerable quantities have been moving from certain smaller producers in the area at 33 cents per gallon, and at least one barge of 7,000 barrels has been sold for nearby delivery at 36 cents per gallon. This 36 cent price is said to be supported now by several producing firms. Thus in Houston, prices range from 31 cents to 36 cents per gallon for the time being.

Comment in the industry is one of varying opinion about this situation. Perhaps the feeling expressed by one substantial buyer of benzene is the more common sense view. He says: "The smaller producers in the Houston area might be regarded by some as opportunists taking price advantage from a tight supply situation. However, I don't really blame them, because these same producers not too long ago had a 28 cent price rammed down their throats by certain tough buyers who would not do business with them except at the buyer's 28 cent price which he was paying for import material at the time."

Toluene—Nothing new is reported in the market for this material. Some quantities of toluene continue to be channeled into aviation gasoline. The health-giving effects of government contracts put into effect earlier this year are still being felt and the market has benefited from this strong source of revenue. However, petroleum men are already talking about the effect the new tone of world affairs will have on the market. The government contracts were signed at the height of the cold-war. At present matters have quieted down a bit, and though the post war pattern has been one of a series of such ups and downs, the present development, on the surface, at least, looks as if it may stretch on a bit. What effect this will have on toluene remains to be seen. However, producers are looking to next year to see just how much material the military will want then.

LPG's

Propane—June production of this material at plants was 274,320,000 gallons, while refinery output amounted to 114,408,000 gallons, according to the current report of the Bureau of Mines. Stocks (including underground), at plants and terminals on June 30 was tallied at 572,695,000 gallons, a sizable advance over the 465,277,000 gallons on hand at the end of May. Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 3 444,000 gallons, the government survey shows, while sales for other uses came to 273,624,000 gallons in June.

Butanes—Production of this material at plants in June amounted to 172,788,000 gallons, while 67,704,000 gallons was produced at refineries, according to the Bureau of Mines report. Stocks (including underground) at plants and terminals on June 30 amounted to 247,891,000 gallons as compared with the 230,927,000 gallons on hand at the end of the month previous. Demand for deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was 41,916,000 gallons while some 180,646,000 gallons went in to other uses.

Butane- Propane Mix — Output was tabbed by the Bureau of mines as 59,524,000 gallons for June. Stocks (including underground) at plants and terminals was 29,665,000 gallons at the end of June, as compared to the 34,747,000 gallons on hand at the end of May. Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline accounted for some 336,000 gallons, while sales for other uses amounted to 64,606,000 gallons.

Waxes, Minerals

Microcrystalline—Little if any changes were noted in the market for this material. Prices have been unchanged for some time now and no shifts are anticipated in the immediate future, producers have reported. Movement on the whole has been following a steady pattern. Exports remained at previous levels, while domestic sales, despite the threat from growing plastic container coating sales, also stood fast.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production value of oil and gas on federally supervised leases during fiscal 1959 was appreciably greater than in fiscal 1958, according to a report by the department of the Interior. Records of the conservation division, geological survey, show 151,186 oil and gas properties under supervision on June 30, aggregating 117,625,383 an increase in thirty-two states, compared with 137,698 oil and gas properties under supervision at the end of the previous fiscal year, aggregating 103,550,992 acres in thirty-one states and Alaska. Production from these properties during fiscal '59 amounted to 239,887,000 barrels of petroleum; 820,390,496,000 cubic feet of natural gas; and 491,082,700 gallons of gasoline and butane, with a total value of about $696,082,700. This compares with fiscal 1958 figures which showed 181,055,039 barrels of petroleum; 656,820,071,000 cubic feet of natural gas; and 237,894,494 gallons of gasoline and butane, with a total value of about $608,343,627.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 29 totaled 253,353,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 258,080,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 4,727,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,757,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 970,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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Espesol 1° Toluene	110.2°C	111.0°C	105 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Paint and Varnish
Espesol 5° Xylene	137.8°C	141.0°C	98 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 1	309.0°F	348.0°F	98.0	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 2	362.0°F	410.0°F	99.0	30	Paint, Varnish
Espesol 5	286.0°F	325.0°F	88.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving

ALIPHATICS

Espesol Hexane	152.0°F	156.0°F	0.2	30	Oil Extraction, Adhesives
Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 204	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 250	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	389.0°F	38.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (DriRex)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	342.0°F	408.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
Espesol 380 (Espesene)	385.0°F	474.0°F	1.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish

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Heavy Chemicals

Copper and some of the copper chemicals were advanced in price early in the week. The metal was raised 1½ cents by a major producer on Tuesday, and others quickly followed suit. Supply had turned short, owing to strikes through about two-thirds of the domestic industry, and the sole smelter still operating had raised its quotation 3 cents over a week ago. The move by producers was therefore inevitable. Shortly afterward, copper carbonate was raised 85 cents per hundred pounds, and sulfate 55 cents for monohydrate, 85 cents for tribasic and 40 cents for crystalline, per hundred pounds.

The lead industry still was bogged down by strikes during the week, and lead consumers, most of whom had stocked up amply ahead of the recent price advance, showed little inclination to buy. Mercury ran into better demand and steadied on spot after losing $3 per flask a week earlier. Prices of the slippery metal have darted about just as unpredictably as the metal itself this year, running up as high as $250 per flask by the middle of April and declining $25 since then.

Supply of sulfuric acid continued short out West, where the copper industry, now closed down by strikes, is, with its byproduct acid, the major supplier. In the Eastern part of the country ample acid was available, and producing facilities were said to be in excess of a demand that has been appreciably reduced by the steel strike.

The competitive price situations already reported in this space for alum and crude sulfur have not changed, the one remaining confined to the New Jersey delivery area, the other existing just about everywhere, no change in posted prices for either.

But prices of refined sulfur are moving in the other direction. Late in the week a major producer announced an advance of 50 cents per 100 lbs., immediate on spot, October 1 on contract. It was believed certain that the other major producer would follow suit.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 5, at 95.2 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.5 percent for the previous week and 69.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper, metal, 1½c. per lb.
Copper carbonate, 85c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, cryst., 40c. per 100 lbs.
Monohydrated, 55c. per 100 lbs.
Tribasic, 85c. per 100 lbs.
Sulfur, refd., 50c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
107.03	107.02	104.59	103.69

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—The market has felt an influex of byproduct muriotic acid this summer which has resulted in scattered instances of shading. On most trade though, list prices have prevailed.

The close of the summer vacation period has brought a slight improvement of demand, but the steel strike, now starting its third month, leaves large areas of the market dry.

Hydrofluoric—The fact that the aluminum industry is still operating at a good rate has helped to keep HF volume at a respectable level. The loss of steel business has cut that volume by about seven to ten percent, trade sources estimate.

Nitric—Much of the market continues inactive owing to strikes in steel, copper and lead. As fertilizer makers supply most of their own nitric needs, their seasonal inactivity has not made itself felt in the overall market.

Sulfuric—The acid continues in short supply in the Far West where it is produced mainly as a byproduct of copper smelting. Most of the copper industry out there has been closed down by strikes. Ample supplies are available in this part of the country, and more can be made available any time the steel makers come back into the market. The strike in Pittsburgh has cut deeply into business volume.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—The competitive price situation existing in the New Jersey area is unchanged from previous reports. As the $4 per ton price discount available there is a measure to meet prospective competition from a new plant, and liquid alum cannot be shipped long distances, there is no reason to expect this situation to set a trend for the rest of the country, observers said.

Ammonium Perchlorate—A substantial reduction has just been posted for this item by the major supplier. Effective immediately, the material is reduced 5c. per pound for standard grade to 29c. The company said the move was made possible by the economies of expanded production volume.

Ammonium perchlorate is used almost exclusively, trade sources say, as an oxidant, or oxygen supply, in solid fuel rockets that fly above the atmosphere. It is said to be the most widely used of oxidants.

Chlorine—Demand is expected to remain somewhat slack until settlement of the steel strike. Paper is about the only consuming industry now working at a normal level.

Copper Carbonate—Prices have been adjusted upward in line with metal's advance. Copper carbonate in bags now lists at $34.90 per hundred pounds for carlots and $36.40 for smaller shipments, up 85c. per hundred pounds.

Copper Chloride—Copper's advance has not yet been reflected by the price of this material.

Copper Sulfate—Crystalline is advanced 40c. per hundred pounds, monohydrate 55c., and tribasic 85c., all effective last Wednesday. The first compound now lists at $12.35 per hundredweight in carloads, the second at $23.10 and the third at $28.20, same basis. Standard differentials apply to smaller shipments.

The earlier advance in copper metal amounted to 1½c. per pound, and was preceded by a 3c. advance in smelters' metal, ouput of which has been greatly curtailed by strikes.

Sulfur—Posted prices were still unchanged last week but much or perhaps most of the market was characterized by negotiated sales with discounts ranging from $3 to $4 per ton. Observers noted that there was nothing new in this, except that the discount range has moved $1 higher since the middle of July.

It's the old story of foreign (Mexican) competition, observers said, together with some contrapuntal competition among domestic producers, who are numerous, far-flung and possess varying levels of economic strength.

Prices of refined sulfur are moving in the opposite direction. Late in the week a major producer advanced the material 50c. per 100 lbs., effective immediately on spot, October 1 on contract. The other producer in the field said it would probably follow suit.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—June output of primary aluminum has been reported by the Bureau of Mines at 167,23 short tons, a gain of 3,466 tons over May, and the fourth time this year that a new monthly high has been established. The month accordingly brought large-scale reactivation of idle facilities to meet the increasing demand. By the close, producers had stepped up output to 88 percent of capacity.

With the June total, output of aluminum for the first half of the year reached a record 942,398 tons, up 24 percent or 179,837 tons from the same period of last year. Shipments in the same period were 30 percent higher, the Bureau stated.

With shipments running considerably ahead of output, stocks at the end of June, at 89,000 tons, represently only a two-weeks supply, or about half of what is considered normal in the metals industry.

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Heavy Chemicals

June shipments totaled 24,000 tons above output, it was noted.

Two major aluminum producers shipped 11,750 tons of metal to the government during the second quarter under authority of the federal expansion goal program, the Bureau stated.

Antimony—Smelters produced 2,600 tons of primary antimony in the second quarter of the current year, according to Bureau of Mines. This was 24 percent more than in the previous quarter and considerably above the average quarterly rate for 1958, the Bureau stated. Mines output was tabbed at 161 tons.

Quoted price for standard antimony metal in bulk, f.o.b. shipping point, held at 29c. throughout the quarter, and that price is still standing.

The Bureau noted a decline of 13 percent in imports during the quarter. Oxide imports increased, but ores, concentrates and metal all declined.

Copper—The price has been raised 1½c. to 31½c. per pound by just about all of the producers still operating. This follows the move made a week earlier by the sole smelter not strike-bound, raising tabs a full 3c. per pound.

Although more than two-thirds of the domestic American copper industry has been idled by strikes, many producers are bringing in metal from South American facilities, and it is to this metal that the price advances will apply in most cases. Overall supply is rather tight, as evidenced by the advances, but not seriously so.

Lead—The industry was still bogged down by strikes last week, and consumers, most of whom had stocked up amply ahead of the recent price advance, showed only spotty buying interest. Price was maintained at 13c. per pound, New York, reflecting the advance that was posted about a month ago.

Mercury—Prices have steadied at the lower range reached a week ago. Large lots were moved last week at $225 to $228 per flask, minimum ten flasks, spot. The easy trend of prices, which commenced last April, has amounted to a decline of about $25 from the year's high point.

Platinum—Moderate buying interest was displayed as dealers continued to quote $76 to $80 per ounce, mostly $77.

Silver—Bullion was steady last week at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market fluctuated narrowly to close unchanged at $1.02 per pound, spot. Buying interest was lackadaisical.

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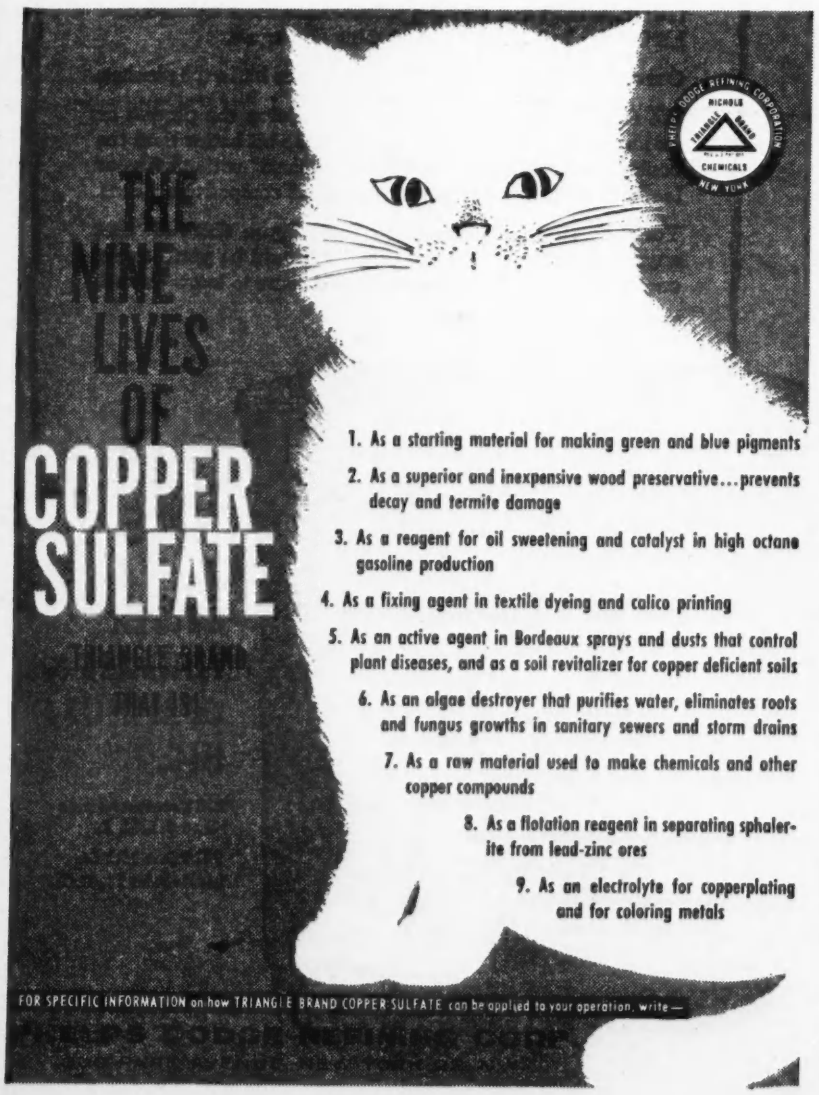
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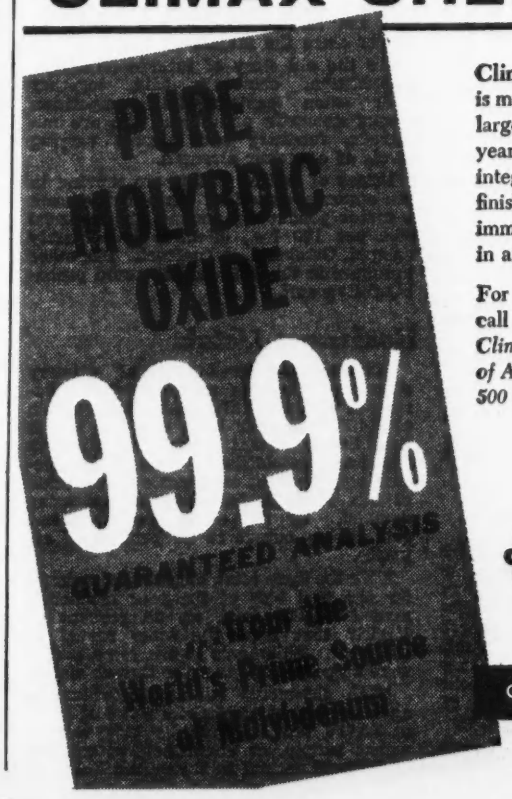

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SYNTEX DRUG MANAGER: Dr. Jose Steinhardt, who has joined Syntex, S. A., Mexico City, Mexico, as manager of its newly-formed pharmaceutical division.

Starch Imports to Be Probed By Tariff Commission in '60

Public hearings will be held by the Tariff Commission early next year on imports of starch into the United States and the effect upon domestic production. The specific date for the hearings will be announced later.

An investigation of the "conditions of competition in the United States between starch produced in the United States and in foreign countries" has been instituted by the commission in response to a resolution of the senate finance committee.

The committee's resolution directed the commission to include in its report of the inquiry:

". . . a summary of the facts obtained in the investigation, including a description of the domestic industry, domestic production, foreign production, comparative costs of domestic and foreign production, including labor costs, imports, consumption, channels and methods of distribution, United States exports, United States customs treatment since 1930, and other factors affecting the competition between domestic and imported starch."

Century Names Distributors For Wilson Organic Chemical

Century Chemical Corporation, New York, has named six distributors for the sale of the phthalocyanine pigments, dyes and organic intermediates manufactured by its subsidiary, Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc.

The six new distributors are Argyle Chemical Company, Arondy Corporation, Raritan Dyestuff Corporation, Wilson Dye & Chemical Distributors, Inc., all of New York, and Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., and Young Chemicals, Associated, Greensboro, N. C.

According to J. W. Stevens, Century sales vice-president, the distributors will supplement the firm's own sales and technical service organization.

Appointment of the distributors is part of an expansion program instituted by Century for the Wilson-made materials.

Antibiotics Defense

—Continued from page 3

telling just when a final judgment will be made.

The drug makers continued to hold a slight lead over the prosecution in rulings by FTC examiner Robert L. Piper. Early in last week's hearing examiner Piper ruled for Pfizer in its request to use witnesses not already cited in its data to the government. On Thursday (September 10), Mr. Piper ruled against a government request that all witnesses but the one testifying be excluded from the courtroom.

Other witnesses scheduled by Pfizer to follow Dr. Conover to the stand include a number of the firm's top executives. Testifying will be Dr. Ward J. Haas, director of operations of Pfizer's laboratory division; George C. Mayoue, sales manager of the laboratory division; Harry H. Harrison, regional manager for the continental region; Howard M. Logan, Atlantic region manager, and John Matheu, northeast regional manager.

Other witnesses slated are Werner H. Hutz, attorney, Dr. Francis X. Murphy, patent agent for Pfizer, Dr. Fred W. Tanner, jr., Pfizer microbiologist, and Dr. Virgil V. Bogert, another Pfizer researcher.

Also to be called as expert witnesses by Pfizer are Eugene W. Geniesse, Robert B. Woodward, William W. Frye and Selman A. Wakeman.

The next firm to take the stand with its witnesses will be American Cyanamid Company, New York, sometime in October. The other defendents in the case are Bristol Laboratories, Inc.; Syracuse, N. Y., and its parent firm, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. It is expected that they will make their defenses in this order.

Chemical Projects Abound In Portland, Oregon Area

There are number of new chemical projects slated for the Portland, Ore., area, reports its Chamber of Commerce.

Bramco, Inc., plans to put up a $1 million foam plastic plant near Barlow. Evergreen Chemicals Company intends to build a facility to manufacture glues and resins for the forest products industry.

Pacific Carbide & Alloys Company has engineering studies under way for an installation to produce vinyl acetate monomer. The decision to build will depend on the results of the survey.

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Texas Butadiene Now Has New York Executive Office

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation has opened new executive offices for itself and its international subsidiary—Texas Butadiene & Chemical International, Inc.—at 529 Fifth avenue, New York.

Among those making their headquarters at the new offices are: John D. Fennebresque, Texas Butadiene president; Ralph L. Ericsson, vice-president and sales manager; Dr. C. A. Stokes, vice-president and technical director; Thomas D. Cabot, jr., vice-president of the international unit and director of international relations, and John R. Kerby, jr., secretary, treasurer and comptroller of Texas Butadiene.

The firm's Houston, Tex., office remains at 440 Bank of the Southwest Building. Heading up that office is Homer C. Wilson, operations vice-president.

Taxes or Taxes

—Continued from page 5

original proposal but this was beaten in committee by a single vote margin.

The bill that has been reported to the house proposes to require payment of ordinary income taxes only on about $2.10 a share of the GM stock received by the duPont shareholders—this being the average cost of the GM stock to duPont. When the stock is later sold by the duPont shareholders it would then become subject to the capital gains rate.

The house proposal has run into opposition from the Treasury and the Department of Justice, however, because it contains a rider designed to ease the taxes on hotel chains which must sell property under antitrust divestiture decrees.

Essential Oil Center

—Continued from page 7

the fertile rolling hills are now covered with all sorts of plantations such as sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, beans and cereals. For reforestation, eucalyptus has been planted widely.

"At the present time," Dr. Guenther points out," essential oils play only a very subordinate role in the agriculture of the state, but they are nevertheless important to the consumer goods industry of Brazil."

None of the oils produced in the area are at present produced in quantity, he says, "but the outlook for the future of most of them is favorable.

Silicon Purity

—Continued from page 5

a price of less than $100 per pound will survive the competitive shakedown. Nine manufacturers have already entered the ring and two others are known to be developing processes.

A study of the process economics conducted as part of the survey indicates that the most costly processes involve the reduction of silicon iodide, which can also potentially yield the purest material.

Other processes, in order of estimated decreasing costs, are: the decomposition of silane, the hydrogen reduction of trichlorosilane, and the reduction of silicon tetrachloride.

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Obituaries

William Spencer Bowen

William Spencer Bowen, a leading authority on spray drying and founder of Bowen Engineering Inc., North Branch, N. J., died August 11 in Plainfield, N. J. He was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Bowen was director of research for the firm upon his retirement in 1951. A member of the board of directors for many years, he was named honorary director in 1958.

Dr. George H. Gehrmann

Dr George H. Gehrmann, former medical director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and an authority on industrial medicine, died September 3 in Fairville, Pa.

Dr. Germann joined duPont in 1915 and became head of the medical division in 1926. He is credited with pioneering preventive medical work in the field as well as inaugurating extensive research into industrial medicine and taking the first steps in such fields as industrial psychiatry and control of alcoholism.

Joseph R. Ellison, chemist with Fries & Fries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, died July 27. He was sixty-five years old.

James J. Heekin, chairman of the board of directors of Heekin Can Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, since 1928, died September 7 in that city.

David Humes, former treasurer of Aluminum Ltd. Sales, Inc., New York, died September 6 in that city. He was sixty years old. Mr. Humes had retired in 1957.

Harry A. Ludlam, retired sales manager for Lever Brothers, New York, died September 5 in Brightwaters, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Ludlam was with Lever for thirty years and retired in 1952.

George W. Reed, surgical supply salesman for various firms for more than fifty years, died September 3 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was seventy-four years old.

Anthony L. Troha, nitroglycerine operator for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., for thirty years, died September 8 in Kendale, N. J. He was sixty-four years old.

LCA Mining Trouble

—Continued from page 3

plans to move its offices to an as-yet-undetermined spot on the east coast and to bring along its production facilities to Bessemer City, N.C. (OPD, 8/10/59).

It also plans to mine its own ore out of its own reserves in North Carolina (OPD), 8/31/59) and that is where the hitch has developed with Quebec Lithium.

The American firm has cancelled its contract to buy lithium concentrate from the Canadian company, and Quebec Lithium says this breaks a contract that still had until 1962 to run. The Canadian firm has fined a legal action in Minneapolis, asking the court to award it $4,477,000 for contract damages.

An attorney for Quebec Lithium said the complaint stated that under the terms of the contract his client had more than 515,000 units of lithium concentrate still to be delivered. At a production rate of 17,000 units a month, his client expected the contract to run into 1962.

Officials of Lithium Corporation said they had no comments to make on the case inasmuch as it had already reached the courts.

Lithium Corporation would give no reasons for cancelling the contract, but it was thought that the recent cutback in buying of lithium metal by the Atomic Energy commission might have figured in the decision. Freight costs from Canada are also thought to have a lot to do with the decision.

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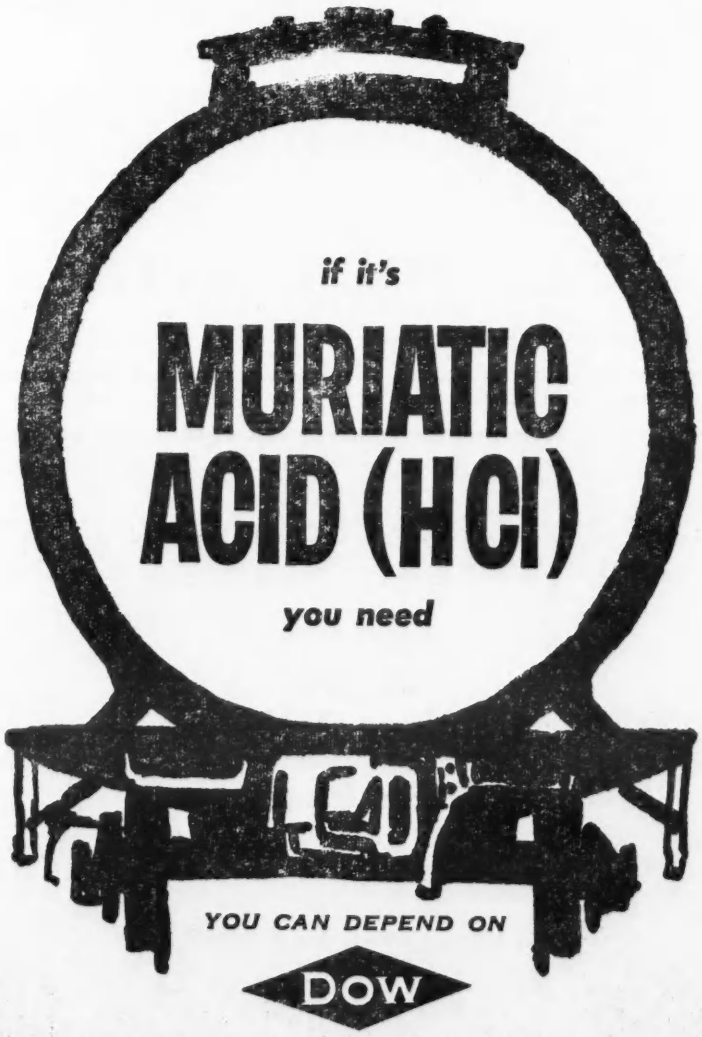

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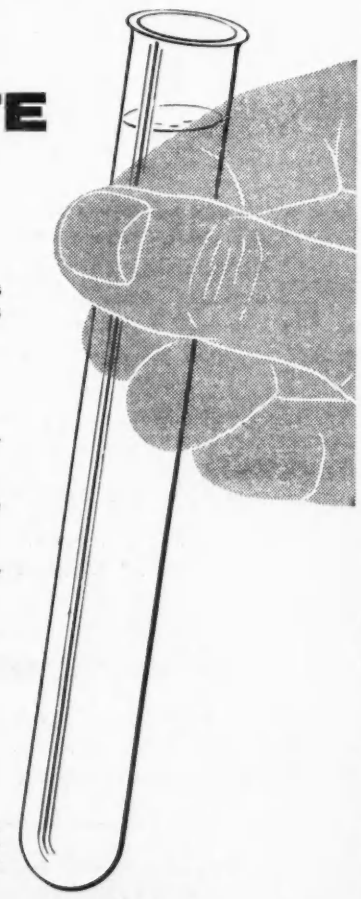

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Spencer Agriculture Unit Realigns Some Personnel

The agricultural chemicals division of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has made a number of changes in top production and sales management.

Among the shifts is that of S. Ray White to the general sales manager's post (see picture page 3).

Others appointed include:

Jack E. Straub, formerly assistant to the vice-president, who becomes general manager of production.

Francis E. Best, former north central district sales manager (Chicago) who moves to Kansas City to become sales manager.

W. Dave Van Aken, formerly midwest district sales manager (Kansas City) who moves to Chicago to become north central district manager.

Ralph Willits, formerly Minnesota sales representative, who moves to Kansas City to become midwest district manager.

Standard (Indiana) Pact Made with True's Oil Co.

True's Oil Company, Spokane, Wash., and Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, have reached an agreement whereby Standard will acquire True's outstanding stock.

The latter's facilities include 125 retail service stations and twenty-two bulk plants in eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon and the Panhandle area of Idaho.

Texaco Has New Jet Fuel

—Continued from page 5

that incandescent molecular fragments are formed in the kerosine flame, causing it to glow or to become "luminous." These luminous fragments give off a form of energy called "radiant heat" which can seriously increase hot metal temperatures inside a jet combustor without adding to engine power.

Texaco's new low-luminosity fuel solves this problem, Mr. Kemp said, by sharply decreasing the amount of radiant heat given off inside the engine's combustion chambers. The new fuel can thus be burned at higher temperatures than conventional fuels without overheating the engine.

This means that the jet can develop greater thrust at take-off, increasing its lifting power and payload, and that it can run cooler in the air, increasing its engine life, he said. Moreover, the new fuel virtually eliminates the exhaust smoke on take-off caused by conventional fuels.

Impregnated Lumber Base Is Developed by Koppers

A new, chemical-resistant material called "Kofural" impreg, which can be used in the fabrication of certain kinds of processing equipment, has been developed by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The material is a lumber base, impregnated with a monomeric solution of furfuryl alcohol and a catalyst, according to Koppers. It can be supplied in special fabricated shapes or in the usual lumber forms, for fabrication with standard woodworking tools.

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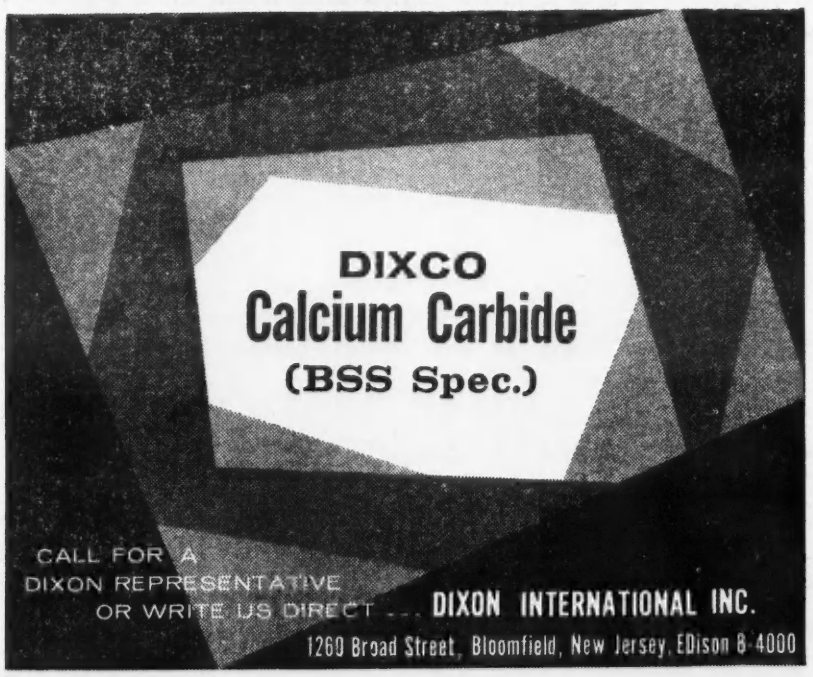
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Agricultural Chemicals

Pyrethrum flowers advanced 2 cents per pound across the board. New schedules set fine ground material, 0.9 percent pyrethrins, at 50 cents per pound, bags, ton lots, f.o.b., works. Powdered material, 1.3 percent pyrethrins, was newly quoted at 71 cents per pound, bags, ton lots, same basis. The increase comes in the wake of upward adjustments in extract and oleoresin as well as an advance in replacement costs abroad. Demand for pyrethrum has continued to climb during recent years as a result of increased resistance of insects to other insecticides. The market has not been oversupplied, and a release of 66,000 pounds of 20 percent extract recently was welcomed by the trade as a stopgap measure against possible shortage.

A major producer has announced that effective October 1, the firm's contract price will be 23 cents per pound for flake material in bags, carlots. Powder will be 24 cents per pound.

Dried blood and tankage advanced 25 cents per unit-ton at Chicago. The increase may be attributed to the fact that some meat packers in the midwest have not settled with labor unions and have been hit by strikes. This may have cut into production, sources say.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Pyrethrum flowers, 2c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
110.48	110.45	110.49	108.43

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Ammonia, $2 per ton.
DDT, on contract, 1c. per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit-ton.
Potassium sulfate, 5c. per unit-ton.

Demand for superphosphate is expected to move upward this month as consumers come in for fall requirements. Inventories have been rebuilt to a comfortable level. The Bureau of Census reported shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in June were 18 percent less than shipments in the comparable month one year ago. Stocks on hand at the end of June were up 50 percent from the amount held at the beginning of the month.

USDA report indicated fertilizer consumption in the fertilizer year ended June 30, 1958, was 22,515,763 tons, comprising 21,576,035 tons of products containing one or more of the primary nutrients. Earlier estimates had placed fertilizer consumption last year at about 24 million pounds.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The use of ammonium nitrate in the fertilizer year ended June 30, 1958, amounted to 1,116,908 tons, according to report of the Department of Agriculture.

Among other chemical nitrogen materials, use of ammonium sulfate amounted to 577,111 tons; anhydrous ammonia, 583,434 tons; sodium nitrate, 435,509 tons; aqua ammonia, 365,062; and nitrogen solutions, 324,546 tons.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood and tankage advanced 25c. per unit-ton at Chicago. Strikes at some midwest packing plants may have cut into production, sources said. Listings at New York held unchanged at previously reported levels of $4.75 per unit-ton on both blood and tankage.

The new price on dried blood at Chicago was quoted at $5.25 per unit-ton, while tankage was $5.50 per unit-ton.

Output of fishmeal and fishscrap in June amounted to 52,000 tons, up 61% over the comparable month one year ago, according to report of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Meal and scrap production during the first half of 1959 totaled 93,000 tons, an increase of 48% over the comparable period of last year.

Potash—The market was unchanged. Producers reported increased demands during August as consumers were filling fall requirements as well as hedge buying against a price advance on September 1 on potassium muriate. Fertilizer grade potassium sulfate is slated to advance 5c. per unit-ton to 64½c. on October 1.

Superphosphate—Market remains relatively slow, but sources anticipate an upturn this month as consumers come in for fall requirements. Stocks have been built up to a comfortable level. Price structure remains strong.

Pesticides

DDT—A major producer announced that effective October 1, the firm's contract price will be 23c. per pound for flake material in bags, carlots. Powder will be 24c. per pound.

The production of DDT during the first six months of this year was 78.9 million pounds as compared with a total production during 1958 of 145 million pounds.

Advance estimates indicate that General Services Administration may come into the market this fall for as much as 60 million pounds of 75% wettable powder for the export market for the fiscal year 1960. The government will take no less than 45 million pounds, it is said, the tonnage to depend on the amount of money alloted to GSA by the International Cooperation Administration.

2,4-D—Production of 2,4-D acid esters and salts during June totaled 2,738,076 pounds as opposed to 3,013,108 pounds in the previous month. 2,4-D acid equivalent of esters and salts amounted to 1,838,713 pounds during June as compared with 2,037,853 pounds in May of this year.

Pyrethrum—Sources reported a 2c. per pound advance in the price of pyrethrum flowers last week. The advance comes in the wake of increases on pyrethrum extracts and oleorasin.

Under new schedules, pyrethrum flowers, 0.9% pyrethrins, fine ground, are 50c. per pound, bgs., ton lots, f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. Powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, is 71c. per pound, bgs., ton lots same basis.

Increase of two weeks ago established pyrethrum extract, 2 gms. pyrthrins per 100 cc., in a range of $9.60 to $9.80 per gallon, as to quantity; 4 gms. per 100 cc., $19.05 to $19.45; and 10 gms. pyrethirns per 100 cc., $45.90 to $46.90 per gallon.

Oleoresin was advanced to $11.00 to $11.35 per pound as to quantity.

Agricultural Chemicals Imports: July

	July 1959	First Seven Months 1959	Total 1959
Ammonium nitrate (includes mixtures)	20,612	208,341	335,281
Ammonium phosphate	4,747	96,526	158,722
Ammonium sulfate	5,827	119,758	186,881
Calcium cyanamide	3,355	24,174	57,334
Castor bean pomace	0	10,338	20,711
Dried blood	503	3,691	5,108
Fishmeal & scrap	250	12,657	7,205
Guano	0	3,741	9,111
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	21,001	199,593	258,824
Phosphate rock	25,728	103,441	121,164
Potassium chloride, crude	30,125	177,643	297,344
Potassium nitrate, crude	204,358	243,594	48,706
Potassium sulfate, crude	45,418	282,513	446,100
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	4,661	38,453	65,822
Urea	0	220	546

All figures in short tons.

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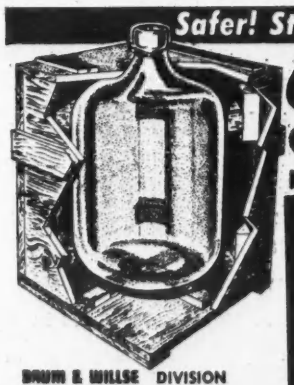
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Optical Brightener Producers to Run Their Business to $19-Million Level by '65

OPD Special Report on Optical Brighteners

—*Continued from page 3*

derivative which dispensed with the need for a conventional bleach.

As the market grew, however, soaps and detergents became an increasingly important outlet, eventually far outdistancing direct textile use. By 1952, some 75 percent of all brighteners sold went into soaps and detergents. Fifteen percent went to textiles, and 10 percent went into paper.

While detergents continue to be the leading end-use today, it's generally conceded that paper holds the most promise—on past performance statistics alone, aside from rosy predictions of the future.

Whether use of optical bleach in paper will jump 25 percent by this time next year, as one producer believes, and will amount to 40 percent of the total market by 1965, as others speculate, remains to be seen.

Growth Since 1956 Amazing

However, growth during the past three years has been amazing. Sales doubled between 1956 and 1957. In 1959, it is predicted that sales will be four times what they were in 1956.

Some sources in the brghtener field indicate that the market is now only 10 to 20 percent penetrated. With just a bit of a sales push, they believe, consumption will skyrocket. Example:

Production of papers which could have used optical bleaches in 1958 totaled 6.7 million tons. This means—with total coverage—sales of about 13.4 million pounds of fluorescent brightener. Further, it doesn't include boxboard, said to be another field of great potential.

Problem in estimating consumption in paper: One chemist points out that, of the finished weight of paper, amounts of brightener used can vary from 1/20 percent to 2 percent.

Big hope is that a few of the leaders in the paper industry will incorporate brighteners into more of their products. Then, dye-makers reason, other paper producers will have to follow suit for competitive reasons.

Where do brightener salesmen hope to make their biggest splash in paper? Feeling is that the biggest chance is in the fine paper field. Next: boxboard packaging and coated grades of paper.

Not Much Hope for Newsprint

There's not much hope in the newsprint field, however. Whereas print is a large-volume item, it's gray to start with, and since optical brighteners work their best on whites, addition on newsprint wouldn't even be noticed.

On the other hand, facial tissue shows a bright potential. None of the leading tissue producers uses brighteners now, but one moderate-sized company has been using them to some extent.

Complicating the picture are pastel-tints being applied to tissues. If the public prefers pastels, some thinking is, there won't be much sense in spending a sizable chunk of money just to whiten white tissue.

But optical brightener manufacturers have a broadside argument to level at the entire paper industry: Stop spending so much money to bleach the paper. Instead, buy a little brightener, use less bleach, and at the same time end up with a whiter looking product.

Despite generally optimistic feeling regarding paper industry use of brighteners during the next several years, the detergent field is still likely to remain the bread-and-butter use for some time to come.

The point is that where paper might take a larger portion of the market in terms of percent, it won't beat detergent consumption of brighteners in terms of dollars and cents.

Pessimists today point out that the detergent market is saturated. That is, virtually all detergents use a brightener. The fact is, however, that detergent producers are constantly boosting the concentration of brightener in their product.

Where detergent producers were using a tenth of a pound of brightener on the average per thousand pounds of detergent in 1947, tendency is to use a full pound per thousand today.

One producer's opinion is that detergent concentration ten years hence will possibly be twenty times what it was twelve years ago—in 1969, a thousand pounds of detergent could contain as much as two pounds of brightener.

This prediction is disputed by some chemists who believe that detergents can't use any higher concentration of brightener than they are now using.

There are washing materials which use so much brightener today, these men point out, that if concentration is increased, optical effect won't be appreciably altered. There's a limit to how bright a housewife's wash can look, they contend.

On the other hand, the concentration of brightener may increase for this reason: Whereas today there are certain fabrics (mainly the resin-treated ones) that are difficult, if not impossible, to brighten satisfactorily, in the years to come they may be possible to brighten.

Research laboratories are constantly working on new brighteners so that ultimately every fiber—natural and man-made—will be capable of being brightened, both in the manufacture of the fabric itself and in the wash water each time the fabric is dunked.

More Concentrated Brighteners Seen

And, as the researchers come up with new types of brighteners, these will be incorporated in the detergents, thus raising the concentration or, more specifically, broadening the scope of the entire brightener content.

Some of the same people who predict the higher—and broader—concentration of brightener for detergents go so far as to say the end-use breakdown in 1965 will be the same as it is today, in terms of percent.

This, however, is not generally felt in the industry. Since detergents now account for the vast majority of the soap and detergent sales and since all the major detergent manufacturers rely on brighteners for sales appeal, there appear to be three growth factors: slightly higher concentration, a greater range of brightening agents and the ever-present population increase.

Another factor that may influence detergent-brightener consumption is this: Producing a "whiter" wash is reportedly the main way today's detergent can meet competition.

It is generally felt among the brightener salesmen that, quality-wise, one detergent gets clothes as clean as another. So, the main way the manufacturer can upgrade his product is by adding more brightener.

There are some confusing elements in the picture, however, when you try to predict the future of brighteners in the soap and detergent field.

One source indicates that when a new detergent is put on the market, it is very often loaded with brightener to make a good first impression on Mrs. Housewife's clothesline.

Brightener Content Is Reduced

But when sale acceptance has been gained, detergent chemists go to work and reduce the amount of brightener enough to save money, but not enough, they hope, to disillusion the housewife.

Then, too, in the future researchers may come up with convenience chemicals imparting other desirable characteristics which would cut brighteners' share of the soaper's budget considerably.

For example, a way may be figured to launder clothes which will assure 50 percent more wearings. Or a way may be discovered to launder stain-resistance into clothing.

Since these improvements would outweigh brightness characteristics alone, murderous competition among detergent producers would force a cutback in the amount of money spent on fluorescent dyes.

But this sort of speculation isn't stopping research and development. As more materials are yielding to optical bleaches, so are more areas of laundering. Right now, there's a study under way at Texas Woman's University. Denton, Tex., determing the effects of use of optical brighteners on diapers.

Sponsored by the Diaper Service Institute of America, the study was in process at the time of publication, and no official report could be obtained.

A brightener company, however, says this:

"Unofficial experiments have shown that diapers last much longer when they are not bleached so harshly. But, in order to get out stains, such as codliver oil, the diaper must be subjected to strong bleach.

"If, instead, a mild bleach and mild detergent were used to clean the diaper, leaving some of the stain in the cloth, and then a brightener were used, say in the final rinse water, to 'cover' the stain, the end result would be a whiter-looking diaper and a longer-lasting diaper."

This is strongly disputed by a laundry and diaper service expert who claims the optical brighteners he has seen in use do not have the capacity to "cover" even ordinary diaper stains.

This further word comes from Ralph B. Smith, chairman of the washfastness committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists:

"Of six representative laundry services in the New York area, three of them use no optical brighteners. Each of these three has, at some time in the past, tried optical bleaches and either found them not worth the extra money or the trouble to use. Two of the remaining companies now use brighteners in all their operations and the final one uses brighteners in its shirts."

Brighteners Only for Big Laundries

According to Mr. Smith, most laundry services have given the brightener a try and only the larger ones would tend to install a brightener operation as a regular thing.

On the basis of his observations, he says he doesn't feel that brightener manufacturers have any real reason to look upon the laundry services as big potential users.

If the detergent field isn't controversial enough, there are a few facts—and several disputed ideas—about the use of optical bleaches in textiles.

It's fairly well agreed that any brightener added to a textile is purely for sales appeal. Why?

When the shopper looks at white shirts on a shelf, she picks out the whitest looking shirt. But as soon as her husband dirties it, and she either washes it or has it laundered, it gets a whole new dose of brightener (contained in the detergent).

So it doesn't really make too much difference what shade of brightness it was when she bought it, except that she probably wouldn't have bought it at all if it hadn't been a bit whiter than some other brand.

One of the companies interested in the textile end of brighteners puts forth this figure. Some 80 percent of the textiles that would benefit from an optical brightener now use them.

For this reason, many people say the

—*Continued on page 56*

OPTICAL BRIGHTENERS' END-USE PATTERN

Paper to Draw Even With Detergents as Major Outlet

	1965	1962	1959	1955	1952
Detergents	40%	58%	62%	73%	75%
Paper	40%	29%	24%	12%	10%
Textiles	8%	11%	12%	14%	15%
Plastics and Miscellaneous	2%	2%	2%	1%	—
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

You Can Get Optical Brightener Reprints

OPD's special "in-depth" report on optical brighteners is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These twelve previous studies are also still in print:

"ACETONE OUTPUT RISE: Calm Surface, Troubled Depths."

"MALEIC ANHYDRIDE EXPANSION: Is Industry Capacity Going Amok?"

"LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE: Sales to Multiply 25 Times in Three Years."

"DDT MARKET'S BIG POSER: Does Mexican Output Spell Trouble?"

"ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBERS: Lighting the Way to $10 Million Market."

"DOP, DIOP VOLUME RISES: But the Profit Squeeze Continues."

"BUTADIENE CONVALESCES: Industry Recovers from Poor '58."

"STYRENE MONOMER'S STORY: The Industry's Three Big Questions."

"BORAX: A '59 PROFILE—Why US Producers See Double."

"CHELATING AGENTS: A Phenomenon Has Growing Pains."

"TITANIUM PIGMENT: Why Producers Scoff at Recession."

"BICARB: A 1958 PORTRAIT—An Old-Timer in Today's Market."

Reprints of the thirteen articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

There have been many new developments in ion exchange resins for usage in water treatment and industrial processing. One new interesting application of deionized water is for injection into jet aircraft engines to increase take-off thrust. Plain water is not desirable because the dissolved mineral solids in the water would be deposited on close tolerance engine parts thus causing loss of efficiency. Deionized water is also used in chemical and pharmaceutical processing. For example, the preparation of many antibiotic drugs is accomplished by selective adsorption of the desired product upon suitable ion exchange resins. Electronic advances are being facilitated by the use of ion exchange resins. Processes in which they are used today include the washing of the interior of television tubes, the preparation of transitors, and the making of ultra-miniature and etched circuits.

The oil industry in recent years has been putting great demands on the antioxidants market. After World War I, the demand for motor grade gasolines grew tremendously. The oil industry, seeking a way to obtain more gasoline from crudes, developed the cracking process. The search for high yields of suitable lower molecular-weight hydrocarbons was accompanied by the production of unsaturated compounds and other constituents prone to oxidation and to the formation of gums.

The hunt for additives to check oxidation in the oil industry led to the evaluation of many compounds, among them gum inhibitors, and it was found that certain phenols were effective. It was found that reacting phenols with low-molecular-weight olefins formed in the cracking process produced alkyl phenols with good gum-inhibiting qualities for gasolines. One of the more effective and efficient ones is 2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol. It is also effective in stabilizing kerosene, lubricating and transformer oils, rubber and fatty oils. Other related substances have been found successful in protecting light-colored rubber goods and polyethylene.

Antioxidants & Antiozonants

The oxidation reaction is ever present. Sometimes it is beneficial to man, but often it is destructive, as in the weathering away of paint, the rusting of exposed steel of a bridge, in the spoiling of fatty foods and of oils, and in the deterioration of some plastics when exposed to elevated temperatures or to light. Researchers have sought substances to effectively, safely and economically control this oxidative degradation. Through the years, effective measures have been found in the form of antioxidants.

Catalin Corporation of America offers a series of antioxidants of which two are **"CAO-5"** and **"CAO-6."** The former, **"CAO-5,"** chemically is 2,2' methylenebis (4-methy-6-tertiary-butyl-phenol). It is said to provide efficient and economicial antioxidant protection in light-colored rubberstocks, even in the presence of trace-metal contaminants, such as copper. It is also said to exhibit excellent non-staining and non-discoloring properties.

With regard to toxicity, these white crystals give evidence of a low order of toxicity, claims Catalin. The company, however, does not approve **"CAO-5"** for human or animal consumption.

Application suggested by Catalin for **"CAO-5"** include use in white wall tires. The antioxidant is added to the black rubber as well as to the white, acting to prevent bleeding of coloring matter across the fusion boundary. Furthermore, the low volatility of **"CAO-5,"** continues Catalin, suggests its use in products subjected to high temperatures, such as hydrocarbons, and as inhibitor of polymerization.

Catalin's **"CAO-6,"** 2,2'-thiobis (4-methyl-6-tertiary-butyl phenol), an organo-sulfur compound, is an antioxidant characterized by its tremendous staying power when subjected to high temperature. This is evidenced by its low vapor pressure together with a high flash point of 440°F. To add to the versatility provided by its performance through a broad temperature range, Catalin claims that **"CAO-6"** features a low melting point, which makes for ease of incorporation.

According to Catalin, **"CAO-6"** is stable when stored for long periods of time under normal conditions and it has a low order of toxicity. It also is said to have outstanding non-staining and non-discoloring properties.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Monsanto Chemical Company, rubber chemicals department, has on the market a number of antioxidants of which three are **"Santowhite L," "Santowhite MK"** and **"Santowhite Powder."** The first, **"Santowhite L,"** essentially thiobis-(di-sec-amylphenol, is a non-staining and non-discoloring antioxidant of medium strength. Monsanto states that it may easily be emulsified for use in latex and has no effect on latex stability.

Monsanto's **"Santowhite MK,"** a dark, viscous liquid, is a reaction product of 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol and SCI. It is said to be excellent from the standpoints of staining and discoloration and is designed for use in light-colored articles. Monsanto also claims that it is useful in any rubber product used in contact with surfaces such as lacquer or enamel which are subject to staining by ordinary antioxidants. It is also said to give good protection to uncured SBR latex compounds.

According to Monsanto, **"Santowhite Powder"** is essentially 4,4-butylidenebis (6-tert-butyl-m-cresol). A white powder in appearance, Monsanto claims that **"Santowhite Powder"** is a full strength antioxidant. It is said to be unexcelled from the viewpoints of staining and discoloration. Furthermore it performs well in latex and dry rubbers.

Ion Exchange Resins

The original use of ion exchange resins was in the softening of water, an application which is still popular today. These resins are described as being substances bearing either positive or negative electrical charges. A negatively charged ion exchange resin attracts positively charged, soluble particles called cations. Thus, this resin is called a cation exchange resin. A positively charged resin attracts and holds soluble, negatively charged particles (anions) and is therefore classed as an anion exchange resin.

Rohm & Haas Company markets a line of ion exchange resins trade named **"Amberlite."** These resins are used in many forms of water treatment and industrial processing. The company started the manufacture of exchange resins with **"Amberlite IR-1."** Rohm & Haas uses **"Amberlite IR-120"** as an example to show the principle of exchange in action.

Firstly, states the company, **"Amberlite IR-120"** is treated with sodium ions in the presence of hard water. Hard water contains calcium or magnesium ions, or both which are described as hardness ions due to the fact that they usually form insoluble salts in water. When this hard water is passed over the sodium-treated **"Amberlite,"** the resin is said to release sodium ions in exchange for calcium and magnesium ions. And since the sodium ions form soluble salts, the water becomes soft instead of hard.

The **"Amberlite"** ion exchange resins find many applications in all phases of man's activity. For example, the Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine,

—Continued on page 70

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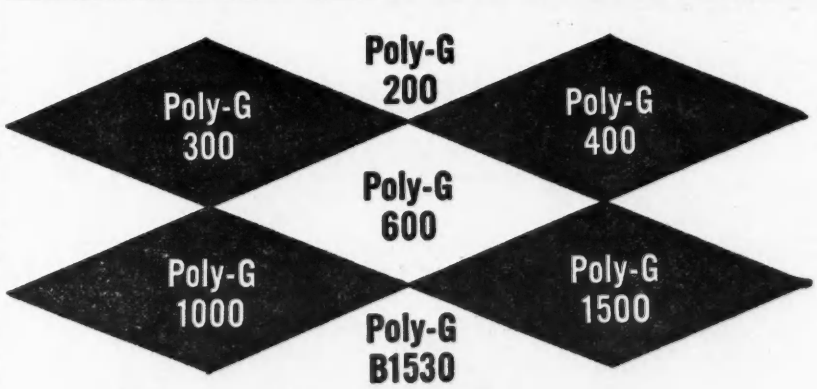

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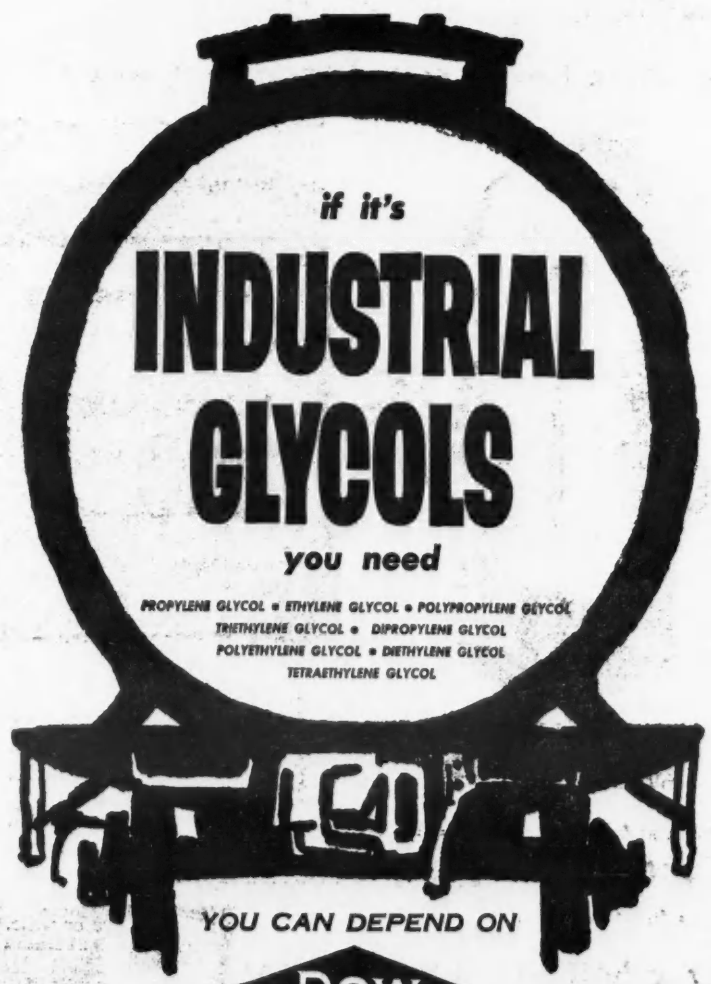

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Aliphatic Organics

Effective September 1 the price of acrylonitrile was reduced in price by 0.51 cents. This brought tankcar quotations to a figure of 26.49 cents per pound. Package differentials were maintained at the same spread as before, thus reducing the former schedule across the board by 0.51 cents in all quantity brackets from pails to tankcars. A major manufacturer of synthetic glycerine has announced a price advance of 1½ cents per pound across the board effective October 1. Under the new schedule the 99.5 percent grade in tankcars will be 29¼ cents per pound, and the 96 percent USP grade will be 28¼ cents per pound.

Otherwise, there were no price changes in the aliphatic organic chemical markets. Alcohols, esters, ketones, polyols, amines, and aldehydes moved in generally good volume. There is as yet only slight reflection of steel strike effects apparent in the aliphatics market. However, unless settlement is prompt, there is expected to be very definite cut backs in demand for several important items by the end of the month. Solvents will be among the products earliest and most seriously affected, particularly those going to the paint industry.

Now that the alcohol industry is largely synthetic, prices and markets are stable regardless of what goes on in Cuban blackstrap as a result of the uncertain Castro administration by whim.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Acrylonitrile, 0.51c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
130.47	130.47	130.49	130.53

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances
Glycerine, synthetic, 1½c. per lb.

Acetone—Sales volume continued heavy last week, due in large part to the demands from the plastic industry, or to make other chemicals which go into either the plastics or paint industries.

Acetone is an extremely valuable solvent in resin work and is used in wide spread application in connection with resin and plastic work, all the way from manufacture, through fabrication, and application of the polymeric material.

It is, however, a very fast evaporating solvent and in certain end uses the speed of evaporation is somewhat of a handicap. However, in such situations a higher boiling ketone may be used such as methylethyl ketone or methyl isobutyl ketone. But these solvents are manufactured from acetone, hence acetone still gets into the picture.

Acrylonitrile—Effective September 1, the price of acrylonitrile was reduced fractionally. Since 1956 a tankcar price of 27 cents per pound has prevailed. The new price schedule carries a reduction of just over one half cent per pound, with the standard package differentials remaining the same—drum carlot or truckload quantities being 3 cents per pound over tankcars, and less than truckload or carlot drum quantities being 4 cents over tankcars.

The new price schedule lists tankcars at 26.49 cents per pound, drum carlot or trucklots at 29.49 cents per pound, and less than carlot or trucklots at 30.49 cents per pound.

Ethyl Alcohol—For the last two years, business in pure and denatured ethyl alcohols has been good. Solvent demand has been high, and chemical end uses steadily growing, and such operations using alcohol as a raw material have been running near capacity.

Prices have held firm since 1956, except for the 5 cent per gallon price advance effected last year. All this year there has been no wavering from the 52 cent per gallon tax free price on pure.

Part of the responsibility for the delightfully placid and pleasant situation in the alcohol market, as contrasted with the hectic markets of ten years ago, is due, of course, to a substained heavy demand in the chemical industry. This has been more than enough to offset volume losses in the antifreeze business to ethylene glycol.

However, a significant part of the present steady market situation comes about from the fact that synthetic production accounts for some 70 percent or more, of the alcohol output and has brought to the market stability of production costs and of sales prices. Ten years ago the political uncertainties in Cuba, with its probable or potential effect on blackstrap molasses supplies could have set the market into elliptical gyrations. Today, the market cares little about Castro or what he may do.

Glycerine—A major producer of synthetic glycerine has announced a price advance of 1½ cents per pound across the board, effective October 1. Under the new price schedule, tankcar prices on the 99.5 percent grade will be 29¼ cents per pound, and the USP 96 percent material will be 28¼ cents per pound.

Stocks of glycerine declined somewhat in July, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. At the begining of July stocks stood at 53,100,000 pounds, and at the end of the month were 48,400,000 pounds. Adjusting for crude production, imports and exports, the disappearance of 22,700,000 pounds represented an excess of disappearance over production of 3,800,000 pounds. At the end of July of 1958, stocks amounted to 60,200,000 pounds.

Glycerine disappearance for the first seven months of this year totalled 149,400,000 pounds, as compared with the disappearance of 131,700,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1958. Refined glycerine price patterns in effect over recent months are expected to continue for the balance of the year.

n-Hexanol—Demand is said to be steady for intermediate and solvent uses. Supplies are adequate to take care of all calls with prompt shipment. Prices established at 33 cents per pound in tankcars during 1954 prevails to date, and no change is expected for the balance of the year.

Isopropyl Acetate—This ester solvent moved along all summer at reasonably good volume, competing with ethyl acetate in many end uses. It is expected that price levels now in effect will hold for the balance of 1959.

Lactic Acid—The market on this item remained steady last week with trading reported as moderate in volume. Edible and technical grades moved into consuming channels in routine fashion. Price patterns which have been in effect over recent months appeared to be firm, and the outlook is for no price change for the balance of this year.

Octyl Alcohol—Heavy demand for such C_8 alcohols as 2-ethylhexyl, iso-octyl and the like which meet with large volume consumption in phthalate plasticizer manufacture is likely to feel a serious pinch soon. This is because phthalic anhydride output is seriously threatened to be cut back to around a 50 percent output in a couple of weeks, unless the steel strike is settled promptly, and even then there will be a period of low output until coal chemical output gets going at more normal levels.

Undoubtedly there will be some reformulation in the plastics industry during the scarcity of phthalate esters to use other plasticizers—many of them octyl type esters of other polybasic acids—but these things are not a pound for pound replacement.

Paraformaldehyde—Resin manufacture continued to take sizable quantities of this item, particularly the non-USP grade. The 91 percent flake material packaged in bags is firmly priced at 10c. per pound with minimum freight allowed. Less than carlot bags are priced at 12c. to 13c. per pound depending upon quantity.

Powdered material in bags ex warehouse is priced at 17.15c. for carlot quantities and 18.65c for less than carlot quantities.

Perchloroethylene—The dry cleaning trade continued to take good quantities of this solvent. The technical grade of tetrachloroethylene is used somewhat as a solvent for waxes, gums, and resins, but usage is limited. Some sizable quantities are used as drying agents for metals or other solid surfaces, and as degreasing solvents. However, for degreasing, tri-

chloroethylene meets with wider trade acceptance.

Competition is keen, not only among domestic producers, but increasing volume has been coming into the East Coast by tanker or drum shipments, and affecting the market along the eastern seaboard. This has made for occasional soft price structures in certain local cases. The import problem looks less serious now than it had been.

Pentaerythritol—Technical grade of PE is in abundant supply, but the market does not seem to be as soft as it was some months ago. The price of 31 cents per pound in carlots appears to be holding well. The feeling is that when the economy is more certain via settlement of the steel strike, business volume will then step up considerably for the balance of the year.

Meanwhile, demand for use in other than phthalic type resins is well sustained. The phthalic pinch is beginning to hurt alkyd resins and this will become serious in a matter of weeks. Phthalic anhydride output is expected to be curtailed by 50 percent in two or three weeks unless the availability of naphthalene is somehow improved. Even after the steel strike is settled there will be a necessary delay before coal chemical output can get back to normal.

Propylene Oxide—Production facilities have been built or expanded by established producers so that adequate supplies are now readily available for the oxide, glycol, or dichloride to take care of all needs promptly, and handily, from different geographic locations, either from producing plants or from storage terminals.

While not used in anywhere near the volume that the corresponding ethylene chemicals are used, proplyene chemicals have been a steadily growing group. With the building of more polypropylene plastic plants, a sharp upward demand for propylene itself is expected, and this will lead to an expanding propylene chemical pattern, it is felt.

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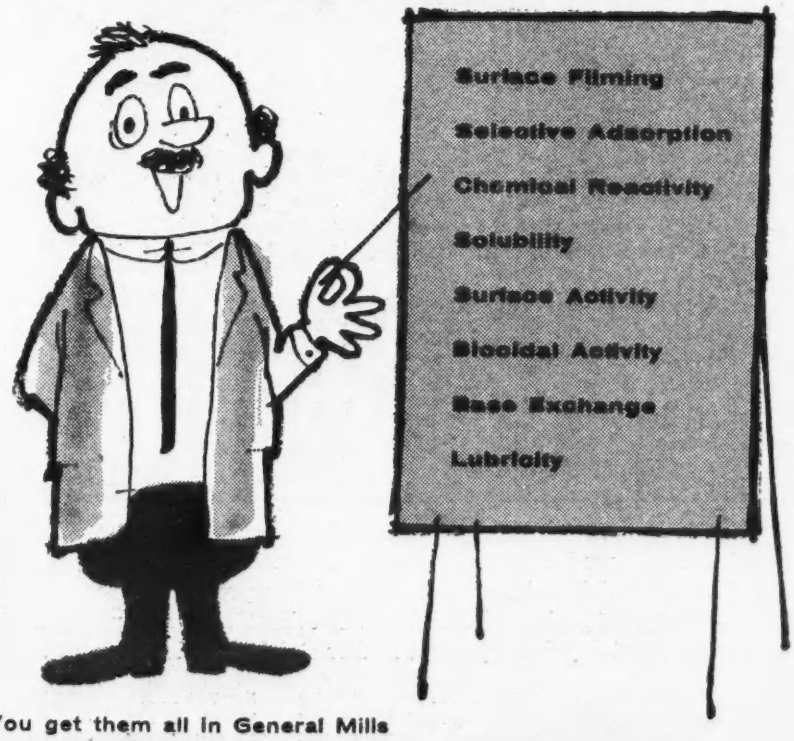

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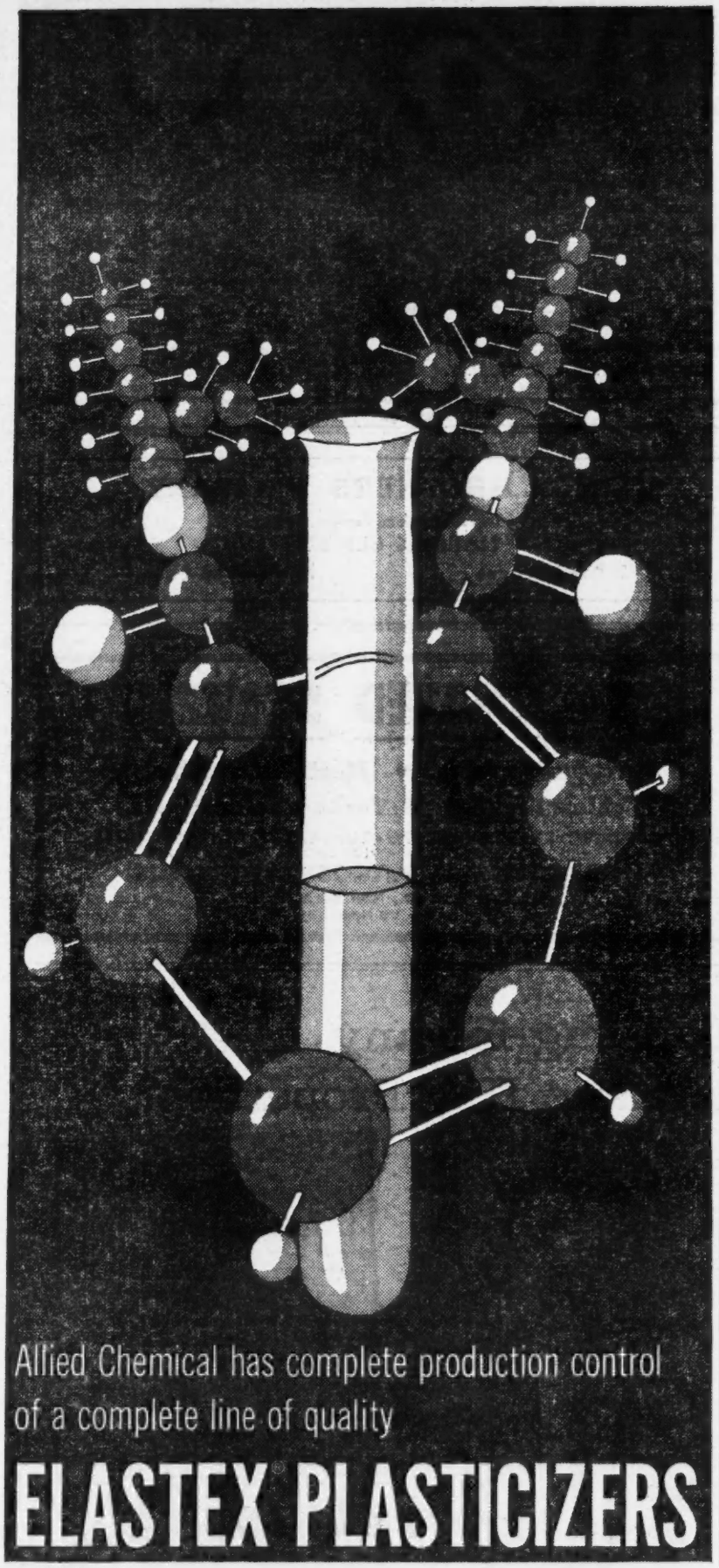

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Coal Chemicals

An increasing number of benzene consumers face shortages as the steel strike moves into its ninth week. Some sale of petroleum material has been reported in the southwest at 36 cents per gallon. Benzene imports for the first seven months of the year amounted to about 30 million gallons as against 28.6 million in the like period last year. Toluene and xylene remain in adequate supply. Naphthalene, phthalic and maleic anhydrides, natural phenol and fumaric acid remain in tight supply. On the other side of the ledger, creosote, cresols and cresylic acids show no sign of supply strain.

Other sources were reporting advances in intermediates following the lead of a major producer two weeks ago. The materials to be advanced October 1 include, m-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, 2,4-dinitrophenol, and Laurent's acid. An advance in 2,4-dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt, is expected momentarily.

Imports of steel mill products in the first half of 1959 amounted to 1,911,979 tons compared with 589,640 tons in the comparable period of last year. The first half total was greater than for any full year between 1954 and 1957. The export total for the first half of this year was 1,042,102 tons, a decline of 44.7 percent as compared to the first half of last year.

October 1 Price Advances

m-Dinitrobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 4c. per lb.
Laurent's acid, 10c. per lb.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 13 would amount to 11.9 percent of capacity equivalent to 337,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel in the previous week was 332,000 tons, 335,000 tons in the corresponding week one month ago, and 1,780,000 net tons in the comparable week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Major consumers are adequately supplied with benzene at this writing. However, the effects of the steel strike, now going into its ninth week, are becoming more apparent. Some consumers are facing a definite short supply position. The tight supply in the southwest has led to higher prices for spot lots. Some sales of petroleum material have now been reported in that area at 36c. per gallon.

Observers had predicted that shortages in the benzene market would begin to appear, regardless of the amount stockpiled, if the strike went over two months. This is not surprising, sources point out, when one considers the number of multi-million pound chemicals derived directly or indirectly from benzene. Among these are, styrene monomer, phenol, acetone, Monochloro and dodecylbenzenes, cyclohexane, aniline from nitrobenzene, and maleic anhydride.

Imports of benzene during the month of July amounted to 7,401,617 gallons valued at $1,919,904, according to report of the Census Bureau. A breakdown of shipments for the month shows 4,582,065 gallons came from Russia; Poland, 1,107,641 gallons; Czechoslovakia, 586,866 gallons; Netherlands, 482,045 and Canada, 644,000 gallons.

Coaltar—Production of cokeoven material in the first six months of this year amounted to 359.5 million gallons as against 270.4 million gallons in the six month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material, excluding tar transferred to affiliated companies, totaled 155 million gallons in the six month period as compared with 122 million last year.

With steel mills averaging an operating rate of better than ninety percent of capacity for the January through June period, tar distillers put away good inventories of material in anticipation of the steel strike.

Cresylic Acid—No change is reported in this market. Stocks are balanced with current demand. Prices are steady.

Naphthalene—Spot lots for shipment from Europe (50 to 100 tons) are reported in a range of 9½c. to 10½c. per pound. At such high levels buyers here are unable to touch this material.

The domestic supply has been shut off for nearly nine weeks by the steel strike, and began to tighten three months before the strike. Unless there is some alleviation of the supply situation, sources look for a sharp curtailment of phthalic anhydride production by the end of this week.

Toluene—Trade sources report adequate supplies for current market demand. Government buying has been dormant for some time. Solvent uses have held up relatively well during the summer months. The use of toluene in the production of diisocyantes for synthetic industrial foams and adhesives continues to hold good potential, sources say.

Dyes

Chrome Colors—According to a recent report, the conversion of unevenly dyed shades of chrome colors on wool fabrics to a satisfactory product has become a more economic and certain process with the advent of a simple demetalization process.

The usual method for salvaging faulty dyeings involved stripping the shade as compltely as possible with sulfoxylate compounds and re-dyeing the fabric into the same, or more often, a heavier shade. This involved additional time, dye, labor and chemicals.

A demetalization process used by a major dye producer involves boiling the unevenly dyed fabric for one hour in a bath of 10 percent oxalic acid, 20 percent Glauber's salt and 5 percent "Cyquest 40." The bath is cooled to 165 degrees F., and a sample taken and re-chromed. The re-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: July

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		July 1959	*July* 1958	*First Seven Months* 1959	*First Seven Months* 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	408,511	738,667	4,454,245	3,752,913
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	12,677	30,016	144,027	257,270
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	15,507	17,260	154,046	329,767
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	533,262	1,153,270	4,890,121	4,717,637
Phenol	lbs.	4,591,555	4,715,315	24,002,284	20,214,904
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	33,260	3,454,080	3,731,800	12,431,088
Pitch	short tons	1,532	3,361	18,902	39,187
Toluene	lbs.	3,963,432	887,553	121,266,591	74,716,120
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	7,401,617	8,897,025	30,470,520	28,691,268
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	5,719,062	4,459,492	25,237,811	21,643,321
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	99,681	250,378	1,233,639	735,403
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lb.	5,713,181	3,520,422	39,490,224	37,890,514
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	11,990	66,138	337,676	844,151

Coal Chemicals

chroming is done in a bath containing 1 percent acetic acid (56 percent) and 2 percent sodium bichromate, following the usual top-chrome procedure. Shade adjustment is usually done with acid dyes of good fastness.

Intermediates

m-Dinitrobenzene—The market will advance 2c. per pound, effective October 1 on spot and contract. Among other intermediates to be boosted at that time are: 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per pound; 2,4-dinitrophenol, 4c. per pound and Laurent's acid, 10c. per pound. Prices on these materials are f.o.b., works with minimum freight allowed on standard package lots or more. Prices on the West Coast are 2c. per pound higher.

b-Naphthol—Supply continues well balanced with current demand. Sources report production at a normal rate with supplies moving in orderly fashion to established consumer outlets.

Nitrobenzene—Price is unchanged at 11c. per pound, tanks; 13c. per pound, dms., c.l. or t.l.; 14c. per pound, l.c.l. The uptrend in aniline sale this year has carried this intermediate along with it.

Phthalic Anhydride—The bulk of producers feel that the price of phthalic anhydride will hold to its current level for the balance of the year, if not beyond.

The OPD quarterly survey, made by the Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, indicated that 33% of PA's think phthalic will advance in the fourth quarter, while 67% say it will remain unchanged.

If a price advance were to be made, it should come this week since most contracts are written so that buyers receive notice of a price increase at least fifteen days prior to the next quarter in which the new price is to be put into effect.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended September 13, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	119,526
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,078,837
Benzene	lbs.	467,622
Coaltar	gals	2,778,472
Crude chemical oils	gals.	88,072
Toluene	gals.	113,235
Xylene	gals.	33,551

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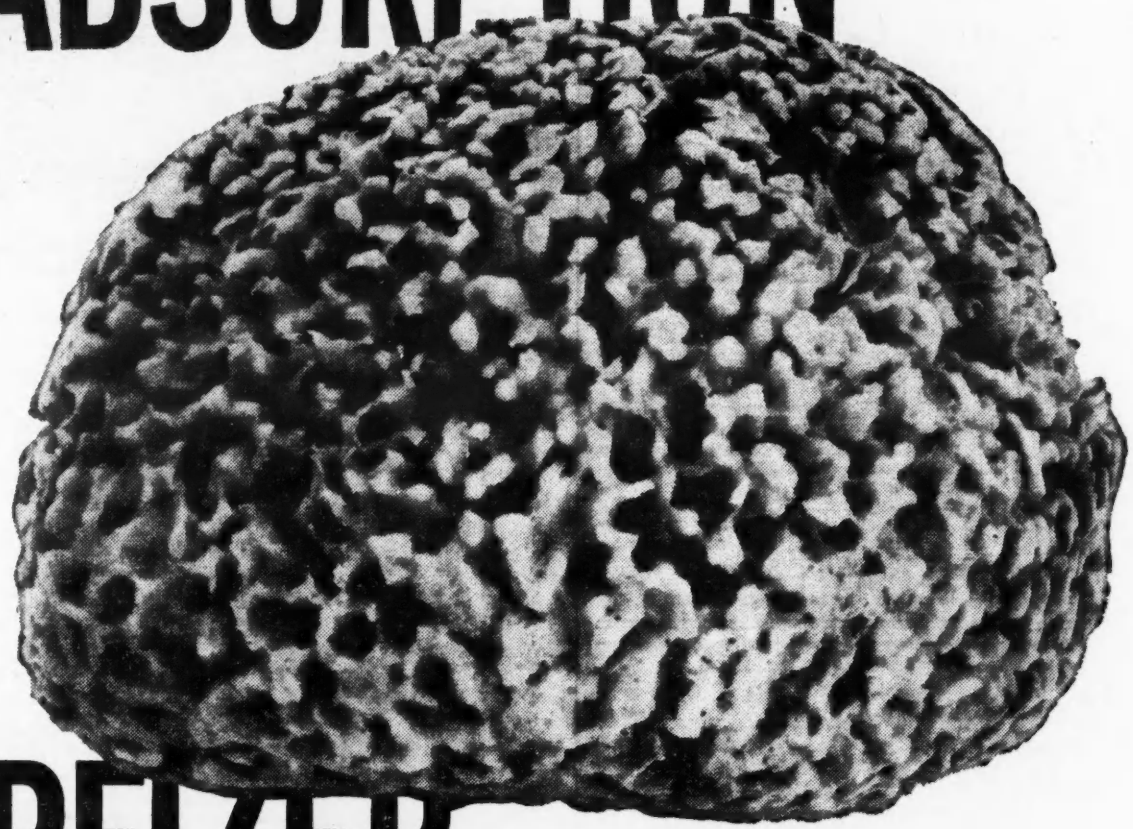

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The drug and fine chemical markets were characterized by steadily increasing business volume, largely seasonal, which is being promptly handled from quite ample manufacturer and dealer stocks. Aside from the highly competitive items going to the feed trade, a type of business which seems to breed price concessions and low profit margins, price structures were fairly firm and unchanged. This pattern is expected to prevail over the fourth quarter.

The only price change in this market last week was a reduction of $1.25 per pound in lemon bioflavonoid. A producer announced a 20 cent per pound advance for piperazine to be effective October 1.

Vitamin markets are doing well so far as business volume is concerned, and prices seem to have stabilized somewhat from the soft position that had characterized the market for many months. It still looks encouraging for the new higher riboflavin price to stick, although some sections of the trade were as yet a bit skeptical.

Trading in botanicals is said to be gradually improving, but still slow, as buyers tend to continue to operate on dealer inventories rather than buying sufficient coverage for their advance needs. Some items such as ipecac and senega are short, but cascara sagrada is now felt to be comfortable in supply because of the new crop.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Lemon bioflavonoid, $1.25 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
60.47	60.49	60.48	62.61

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Piperazine, anhydrous, 20c. per lb.

The agar offered some time ago by the GSA was bought, and is now finding a market through certain established dealers. Gum arabic prospects are for continued shortage with high prices in primary markets.

Such fungicides and bactericides as hexachlorophene are moving in sustained good volume and find growing end-use patterns in both pharmaceutical, industrial, and household products. Salol is an item now mostly industrial so far as business volume is concerned, and is growing steadily as an ultra violet absorber and resin stabilizer in polyester resins. It is particularly useful in chlorinated polymers which tend to darken under exposure to light.

Aminophylline — Inquiry was hardly more than routine. Against this moderate demand, supplies are quite adequate. Priced at $3.55 per pound in 100 pound drums, the outlook was for no price changes for the balance of the year.

Ammonium Benzoate—Ton lots are firmly priced at $1 per pound, with half ton lots at $1.05. Demand is regarded as fair. Uses are not confined to pharmaceutical, but extend into significant industrial volume so far as fine chemicals are concerned.

To mention just one, a small percentage added to latex paints tends to prevent the paint cans from rusting and corrosion which would be induced by the alkaline nature of the latex paint system. It does not take much per can, but the improvement in package stability and condition on storage is vast.

Ammonium Thioglycolate—There is continued good call for solutions of this item, particularly the highly purified grade, for home permanent hair preparations. Sustained good volume is expected because of the greater demand during the school year.

Antipyrine—Priced at $3.50 per pound in 200 pound drums, antipyrine has maintained a firm price position since 1955. No change is expected for the balance of the year and beyond. Supplies are quite adequate to meet the modest demand.

Aspirin—Acetylsalicylic acid moved well in all grades to tableters and manufacturers of headache and cold remedies. Most buying at this time is for finished product inventory build up in anticipation of heavy demand during the colder weather.

General analgesic demand for aspirin, however, is a well sustained item all during the year, but does undergo a seasonal slowing up in the Summer months. Prices now in effect are felt likely to be maintained for the balance of the year.

Benzocaine—This ethyl p-aminobenzoate topical analgesic enjoys a sustained good demand because of the wide variety of preparations in which it is used. The pattern of such consuming preparations seems to grow every year, and ranges from shaving lotions, through toothache pain relievers, to sunburn remedies. Prices are firm in the range of $3.48 per pound.

Bioflavonoids—Lemon bioflavonoid was reduced $1.25 per pound effective September 4. Under the new price schedule 100-pound fiber drums are priced at $7.70 per pound, 25-lb. packages at $7.75 per pound, 5-lb. packages at $8.25 per pound, and 1-lb. packages at $8.75 per pound. These prices are f.o.b. producing plant. Citrus bioflavonoids, such as lemon, continue to move into various pharmacuetical preparations, or used straight in tablet form as significant aids against circulatory system fragility and breakdowns.

Calcium Pantothenate — This item has been priced at $35 per kilo since March of 1958, and is expected to hold at this figure for the forseeable future. Demand is limited, supplies are quite ample, and growth is not expected to be much more than would be expected from the population curve.

Codeine—The salts of this alkaloid, particularly the sulfate and phosphate were meeting with better buyer inquiry in view of the building up of cough syrup inventories for the coming cold weather. Trading in codeine is never spectcaular, but is a steady moderate volume business in Fall and Winter. Prices are holding firm.

Codliver Oil—USP material continued to be priced at $1.40 per gallon with prices for the higher potency material ranging up to $1.70 per gallon. No change in present price structure is expected in the forseeable future.

The catch this year is reported as normal and hence the supply situation is expected to be entirely adequate. Demand is said to be running normal, but there are indications that buying is a bit heavier now in anticipation of a possible waterfront strike some weeks hence. No really heavy buying is being done, but some consumers are moving to cover themselves with a somewhat higher inventory position.

2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-diphenyl Methane—This important fungicide gets into a wide range of products ranging from bathtub mats to pharmaceuticals, and is available in two grades. The pure grade is priced at $2.55 per pound.

Technical grade which moves in quite large volume is priced as follows: In single shipments of 20,000 pounds or more, the price is $1.11 per pound. In lots ranging from 1,050 pounds up to 20,000 pounds the price is $1.13 per pound. In smaller lots of 150 pounds to 1,050 pounds, the price is $1.15 per pound.

Hesperidin—Reports presented at medical sympsia indicate that the beneficial effects of hespiridin and hespiridin methyl chalcone in preventing or overcoming capillary fragility and permeability is useful in combatting the physiological lesions of raeumatic diseases. Hesperidin materials are said to exert a beneficial effect on the course of rheumatic fever as indicated by a reduction of the sedimentation rate.

The bioflavonoids are said to be synergistic with vitamin C in maintaining normal capillary resistance in rheumatic diseases. In this respect they are reported to considerably outperform intensive vitamin and liver preparation treatments.

Interest in the bioflavonoids is not a spectacular thing, but one of steadily increasing growth based on professional acceptance through long clinical study and experience.

Purified hespiridin in 100 pound quantities is priced at $8.95 per pound, while the methyl chalcone is priced at $22.50 per pound in 50 pound lots.

Hexochlorophene—This item moves in very significant volume over a wide end-use pattern ranging from surgical products

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

to such household items as soap and toothpaste. Supplies are said to be adequate. Current prices in 1,100 pound lots stand at $1.84 per pound, while quantities from a single drum up to 1,100 pounds is priced at $1.94 per pound. Demand is quite well sustained.

Piperazine—A major producer has announced a 20c. per pound across the board advance in the price of piperazine, effective October 1.

Under the new schedules, the price of piperazine, anhydrous, c.l. or t.l. will be $1.80 per pound. Less carload price will be $1.85 per pound.

Reserpine—This tranquilizer and antihypertension drug moved steadily into pharmaceutical consuming channels, but without any significant spurts or pressure of demand other than the slightly uptrending business volume of drugs seasonally. Prices held to the $1.25 per gram level.

Salol—Phenyl salicylate sales have overall been good, but the good business volume is due more to industrial demand than to the steadily declining pharmaceutical demand. Use of salol as an untraviolet light absorber and resin stabilizer in polyester resin fiberglass laminates, particularly for the chlorinated type resins, has been showing a sharp uptrend in line with polyester resin business generally.

Vitamins—The vitamin market remains just about as it had been, with perhaps a little better degree of price stability than at any time during the year. It was not yet firmly established that the new $36 price set on riboflavin as a minimum reasonable price in relation to cost, would hold. However, the indications are that it well might, and there seems to be some progress in that direction.

Import pressures are not as acute as they had been, because domestic prices have been cut to the bone, allowing for only extremely narrow profit margins. They carry the added advantage of reliability, confidence, and self satisfaction that comes from doing business with domestic manufacturers.

Botanicals

The gathering season on most botanicals is about ended. New crop supplies on most items are regarded as about adequate, but there are a few estimated shortages, such as Ipecac gum.

Trading remains relatively quiet, and buyers seem to be depending on dealer inventories rather than moving into any significant coverage of their own. Cascara which early in the Summer looked like a shortage item, now appears to be in comfortable supply position because of gatherings on the West Coast.

Agar—The material offered some time ago by the General Services Administration amounting to some forty-two short tons has reportedly been bought, and is now being disposed of through certain reputable dealers who report the item moving normally to the trade. The fact that the material was government held for a considerable time is apparently not any serious deterrent to buyer interest.

Cocillana Bark—Greater business volume is seen in this item as drug manu-

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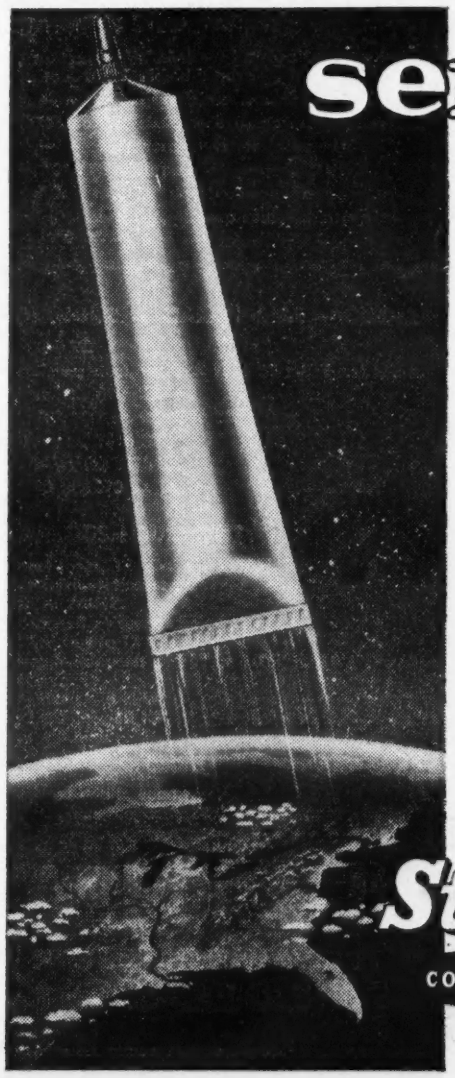

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facturers start manufacturing syrup of cocillana for dispensing to the cough sufferers a few weeks hence. This item is nowhere near the volume item it used to be, but still finds moderate usage.

Horehound Herb—Interest in this item has picked up in the last few weeks and is expected to continue for the months immediately ahead because of greater cough drop production. Prices are holding firm.

Ipecac Root—There appears to be a short supply position on this item, resulting in a firm price level. In the months ahead stocks are expected to be extremely well held, and a general trend to upward price levels is to be expected.

Karaya Gum—The market is slow on this item, but price patterns are firm. Business volume is not large in view of competition in many end uses from synthetically produced gums.

Passion Flower Herb—Price structures remain unaffected by the arrival of new crop material. Demand could hardly be said to be more than moderate.

Senega Root—New crop shortages are exerting some pressure on this item. Some small lots have been reported as traded at prices in excess of the recently established market price of $3 per pound in bales.

Wild Cherry Bark—The cough syrup season will soon be here, and this has led to increased buying interest in wild cherry bark. Supplies are said to be ample.

Ansbacher-Siegle

—Continued from page 4

sources, sales contracts, and manufacturing facilities of two of the oldest and largest companies in the pigment and dye industry.

Williams-Hounslow, Ltd., was organized in 1877. Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation was a merger of G. Siegle of America Corporation and A. B. Ansbacher Corporation, which were two of the oldest dry color manufacturing concerns in the United States.

Williams-Ansbasher's role, Mr. Blackstead indicated, will be that of producing cosmetic colorings for British and European cosmetic manufacturers. The latter includes a number of American producers with plants or subsidiaries abroad. The Sun Chemical executive noted that the new organization will be equipped to manufacture coloring ingredients to meet the standards of the United States Food and Drug Administration, as well as regulating agencies in other nations in which the products will be sold or marketed.

Williams-Ansbacher, Ltd., will be headed by principals in the existing management of Williams-Hounslow. These men include A. H. Greville Williams, deputy managing director; J. B. Wilkinson, works manager; and A. T. Young, general sales manager.

The organization of Ansbacher-Siegle is not affected by establishment of the new Williams-Ansbacher, Ltd. Ansbacher-Siegle is headed by Frank May as vice-president and general manager. It is one of several companies contained within the chemicals group of Sun Chemicals, in general charge of Mr. Blackstead.

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Optical Brighteners at $19-Million Level by '65

OPD Special Report on Optical Brighteners

—Continued from page 46

textile field is virtually saturated and that little growth is likely.

Others, however, contend that the number of textiles that would benefit from an optical brightener is growing. For instance, "Dacron" used to be considered next to impossible to brighten.

Today, however, Ciba claims to have an ideal brightener for "Dacron." The same may be true, in the future of other so-called "difficult fabrics."

Advantages to be gained from the brightening of cotton are exemplified thus: One major sheet company began using brightener in its sheets and its chief competitor did not. Result was that the latter company, which had resisted the efforts of brightener salesmen, had to succumb and start brightening its sheets.

OPTICAL BLEACH: SYNDETS USE

1965	4.0 million lbs.
1963	3.7 million lbs.
1960	3.2 million lbs.
1959	3.0 million lbs.
1958	2.9 million lbs.
1957	2.9 million lbs.

One brightener producer points out that the cost of optical bleach on cotton is relatively inexpensive: Material needed to treat 3,000 to 4,000 yards of cotton costs only $1.

When you get through talking about detergents, paper and textiles in the fluorescent bleach business, general opinion is, you have little left to talk about in the way of end-uses.

There are some brighteners used in plastics today, but total for this use and for all other miscellaneous end-uses is hardly 2 percent. Further, the specialized nature of application leads many to believe that brightener use will not grow in the miscellaneous field, despite a total plastics market of 8 billion pounds a year in 1965, for example.

One of the chief governing factors in the acceptance of brighteners is—and will be—price.

Highly specialized and multi-use products are priced as high as $40 a pound, while big bulk items sell for as little as 80 cents a pound. But, generally speaking, the average prices are: for paper, 80 cents a pound; for detergents, $2 to $3 a pound, and for textiles, 80 cents to $1 a pound.

Price Trend Mostly Downward

The price trend is mostly downward. Each time a brightener is developed, it goes on the market at a high price. As volume sales develop, listings come down.

This is of great concern to producers of highly-competitive types (which go into soaps and detergents) and there is some feeling that several may fall by the wayside in the next few years.

Surviving producers, it is thought, will be those who are close to basic raw materials, such as cyanuric chloride, chief building block of the stilbene-triazine brighteners.

To date, the only two producers of cyanuric chloride are American Cyanamid Company and Nilok Chemicals, Inc. Cyanamid makes "Calcofluor" brighteners. While Nilok does not, the industry is watching to see whether or not it will get into stilbene-triazine in the future.

Cyanuric chloride makes up a good 20 percent of the molecule of the stilbene-tri-

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For free technical assistance and price information regarding D C I Magnesias, be sure to get in touch with Darlington Chemicals, Inc., 1420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Phone: Kingsley 5-5426. Chicago office and warehouse: 1545 South State St., *Represented by:* Summit Chemical Co., Akron - Tumpeer Chemical Co., Chicago. — The B. E. Doughery Co., Los Angeles & San Francisco.

DARLINGTON MAGNESIUM CARBONATE MAGNESIUM OXIDE MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE

OPD Special Report

azine brightener—and this type accounts for an estimated 80 percent of the total brightener market.

There is some feeling, then, that this type of optical bleach may hold its preeminence, and that competition will broaden the sales volume and cut down on the number of producers.

However, the very specialized nature of the market is believed by many to disprove the above argument.

The fact that these materials are specialties, they argue, implies that they are convenience items. Further, technology is constantly coming up with different compounds to do different specific jobs. Hence, general opinion is that there's room for everybody—at least at present.

Phosphate Lands Measure Gains Passage in Senate

The senate last week passed S 2061 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue prospecting permits for phosphate lands belonging to the United States. Such permits would be issued on the same basis as sodium permits and would be for periods of not more than two years and cover a maximum of 2,560 acres.

The senate also voted its approval of two bills to establish a national policy on mining and minerals which would pledge the government to prepare a program for relieving depressed conditions in the industry.

One was H.Con.Res. 177 which previously had been approved by the house after efforts by the mining block to put through legislation of a more specific nature failed. The resolution does not require the signature of the President and is simply an expression of congressional sentiment. The other bill approved was S 1537 which also calls for a minerals policy. If passed by the house and signed by the President it would become a law and bind the government to aid the industry.

Pfizer Denies FTC Charges On 'Sigmamycin' Advertising

Chas Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., the manufacturer of "Sigmamycin" (now marketed as "Signemycin"), has denied Federal Trade Commission charges that its advertising has misled practicing doctors to prescribe this antibiotic for their patients.

Pointing out the challenged advertising was used only on two occasions in 1957 and was abandoned voluntarily before issuance of the FTC's complaint of last May 14, Pfizer declares it was not "false, misleading or deceptive either to the medical profession to which it was addressed or in any other respects."

The complaint had charged that the names shown on reproductions of doctors' business cards and prescriptions are fictitious and are not those of actual practicing doctors who had prescribed or recommended the product, as implied.

The company contends the advertising did not represent that actual practicing physicians' names were given. Instead, the business cards and prescriptions were "symbolized" and were not reproductions, it asserts, and the names used "are not, and were not intended to be, the names of actual practicizing physicians with addresses as shown in said advertising."

The company also declares the proceeding "is moot and lacking in pubile interest," and adds that this type of advertisement was voluntarily discontinued before the FTC's investigation.

It asks dismissal of the complaint.

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Julian intended to be a doctor, but while attending premedical school he became increasingly interested in industrial sales. After eleven years as a successful sales representative for a Minnesota milling company, he was appointed eastern district sales manager of a leading corn syrup refiner.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A rather peculiar situation among the citronella oils and the unusual condition of the spearmint market overshadow the only actual price changes recorded at week's end. Anisic aldehyde declined 15 cents per pound and indole declined $1 per pound. The citronella oils are attracting attention, not only because they are firming markets, but because it is becoming evident that material from Ceylon may soon go higher in price than material from FFormosa.

This is surprising since Formosan citronella, because of its higher quality, has traditionally commanded a higher price than Ceylon citronella. But, now, because of bad weather in Ceylon and crop difficulties, dealers here in the New York area say they are being forced to raise the price of their Ceylon material so high that in some cases it actually exceeds the prices they are getting for their Formosan material.

Spearmint continues to be a firm market with some dealers continuing to raise their prices to cover ever-mounting replacement costs. A few dealers have reportedly discontinued making offerings because of the exceptionally high source prices.

Among the seeds and spices, cassia is still in the spotlight. The reason: Indonesia's economic confusion has slowed up shipment of cassia and the dealers in the New York area feel that the longer the material is detained at source, the higher spot prices may go.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Anisic aldehyde, 15c. per lb.
Indole, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
147.19	147.34	147.46	146.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Even though there are a few dealers still quoting material from Ceylon at 65c. per pound, the general feeling here in New York is that the price is going considerably higher. In fact, some price lists quote the material for as much as 80c. per pound.

The reason for the rise: bad weather.

This situation is particularly significant in view of the fact that traditionally Ceylon citronella has sold for less than that from Formosa. One of the dealers who sells both types says his Ceylon is 60c. per pound while his Java type remains 75c. per pound.

According to the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, Ceylon has always been lower than Formosa (during the seven years the index covers) except in 1954 when they were both 60c. per pound.

Historically speaking the first principal supplying region was Ceylon, which had a virtual monopoly on the oil until 1890 when Java started to produce a better grade of citronella.

Experts still consider the Java type of a slightly higher quality, so the pricing situation that now exists is a unique one.

Clove Bud—This oil remains quite firm although no particular price changes were noted last week.

Dillweed—Dealers report that the new crop of dillweed oil is now available at prices ranging between $3.10 and $4.55 per pound.

Grapefruit—A firming market all summer, grapefruit oil is currently listed at $2.10 per pound. And, according to the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, this is a good 50c. per pound higher than the quotation of last summer. Accounting for the rise, says an essential oil dealer here, might be the increased demand for the various grapefruit-blend drinks.

Since the producers have a wider market for the sale of their juice, which is flavored with the oil, there is less oil for them to sell to the essential oil dealers. So, even though there may be more grapefruit grown, there is less oil available for the oil dealers. Hence, a series of price rises. (In 1957, grapefruit oil was selling for as little as $1.50 per pound.)

The production of grapefruits this season, actually has been higher than last season, according to a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service. It states:

"Supplies of grapefruit, mainly from the California summer crop, are somewhat heavier this summer than a year ago. This is the result of a small increase in production and more normal movement of the crop this year in contrast to early movement in 1958.

"Supplies from the U. S. crop usually are supplemented by relatively light imports from the West Indies during late summer and early fall. Even so, total supplies of fresh grapefruit are seasonally heavy in October as fruit from the new crop in Florida becomes available.

"The August 1 condition of the new grapefruit crop in Florida was not quite as good as a year earlier. But maturity may not be as late as last fall. For all grapefruit states combined, the August 1 condition of the new crop was a little better than a year earlier."

Lemon—The report of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the 1958-59 crop of lemons in California was somewhat larger by August 1 than it was last year. The report further states that:

"Use by processors was up considerably, while fresh use was down moderately because of reduced exports. Remaining supplies on August 15 were about 2.6 million boxes, about the same as a year earlier. The 1958-59 crop was estimated as of July 1 at 17 million boxes, slightly larger than the 1957-58 crop and 28 percent above the 1947-56 average.

"Weekly-average prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions during July and early August have been somewhat above a year earlier."

Lime—The 1959-60 crop of limes in Florida was forecast as of July 1 to be 58 percent larger than the short 1958-59 crop, according to a report compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Specifically, the report said that the 1959-60 crop was 300,000 boxes as compared with the 1958-59 crop which was only 190,000 boxes. This was near the 1947-56 average—304,000 boxes. Says the report:

Movement of the crop is usually the heaviest during summer and early fall. Both fresh market shipments and use by processors are expected to be larger in the 1959-60 season than in 1958-59. Early-season prices received by growers for the larger 1959-60 crop have averaged considerbly under the unusually high prices in 1958-59.

Spearmint—No further widespread price advances were noted last week, but it was reported that some of the leading dealers have actually stopped making offers because of the inflationary status of the oil. These dealers say they have sold all the oil they had bought at low prices and they do not intend to replenish their stocks until the source prices drop.

Just when this will happen no one ventured to say as of week's end. Some dealers who are offering material in the $5 to $6 per pound range say they are selling a bit, but that "nobody is waiting in line."

Some dealers are of the opinion that the demand for spearmint has risen so much during the past year that the 34 percent estimated increase in the 1959 crop will serve only to satisfy basic needs, that it won't produce any sort of surplus and that the present quotations will remain high and perhaps advance even further.

This, however, is mere speculation.

It is interesting to note that just last season, spearmint was selling for as little as $3.65 per pound. In 1957, it was $3.90 per pound and during each of the three preceding years it was right around the $4 per pound mark. As far back as 1953, it was high at $5.70 per pound and in 1952, it reached $7.25 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Following a survey of aromatic chemical dealers in the New York area, this publication has revised its quotation, downward, from $1.85 to $1.70 per pound.

Cinnamic Alcohol—The per pound price, in cans, is now listed at $1.75 instead of the previous $1.90.

Citral—Continued firmness in the citronella markets has influenced a few dealers to raise their citral prices. The

Essential Oils

low of the range remained at its previous level, $3 per pound, but the high jumped from $3.25 to $3.60 per pound.

Indole—Instead of its previous quotation, $15.75 per pound, indole is now listed at $14.75 per pound.

Nerolin—The low of the range is now $2.45 as compared with the previous listing, $2.55 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—The economic confusion resulting from a currency devaluation in Indonesia is still clouding the supply picture. No definite word has come through as to the actual status of the market for cassia and the only speculation is that the longer material is unavailable for shipment, the higher spot prices may go.

Ginger—Seasonal demand is responsible for a shortage of Cochin material, dealers in the New York area report. As far as price is concerned split Nigerian is the cheapest, they say.

Paprika—Prices of material from Spain are said to be low and, therefore, attracting buyers. In fact, local dealers here report that today's import prices are considerably below any that have been quoted during the past five years.

Pepper—Markets in Singapore continued to be firm, dealers here said, while there were a few competitive offerings from India. Brazil, however, would not issue further export licenses at this time. Spot holders, it seems are not quite sure what to do with their supplies. They are tempted to sell the stocks rather than go to the expense of storing them. However, they are fearful of a dock strike at the end of the month, in which case it would be advantageous for them to keep at least a portion of their holdings on hand.

Demand is up, it was said, for the new crop of Japanese chillies. However, it is anticipated that there will be somewhat of a shortage of the crushing and grinding grades during the fall season.

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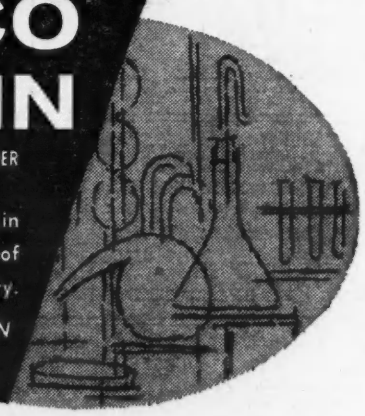

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Coatings Materials

The shortage of phthalic anhydride has begun to have serious consequences. Some major producers are about to put phthalate esters on allocation, while others already have done so, and alkyds, though still available in the spot market, show signs of tightening up. Observers said last week that they would not be surprised to find the latter on allocation by the end of the month. And unless the steel strike is soon settled, these observers unanimously foresee a critical shortage of materials, that could in time affect manufactured articles, such as paints and plastics.

According to advices from the trade, Europe still has some naphthalene to ship here, but supply is fast drying up. One source has pointed out that steel output in all of Western Europe does not equal normal American output. Therefore, even if the continent required no naphthalene for its own industry, it could hardly supply us with more than a stop-gap amount.

Dry colors, for contrast, continue amply available. Although one major producer remains strike-bound, the others, being located in the same general area, have been able to meet the trade's needs, which are none to brisk right now owing to the strike in Pittsburgh and the model change-over in Detroit. Price listings of dry colors are expected to carry over unchanged into the fourth quarter, except for the group of aqueous dispersions that already have been advanced.

The price tone of shellac was still firm last week, the Calcutta market having as yet shown no sign of retreating to former levels. Fractional advances at the source were triggered recently by heavy, unexpected sales to China together with late crop deliveries. It is still possible that this situation will straighten out before prices here are forced upward.

Price increases for wood rosin have been scheduled to go into effect October 1. This advance, amounting to 90 cents per hundred pounds, follows an earlier hike in New York prices of gum rosin.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipment, stocks and exports of carbon black for July, 1959, with figures for June, 1959, and July, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
July, 1959	141,493	27,076	168,569
June, 1959	130,010	28,346	158,356
July, 1958	108,815	28,134	136,949
Shipments			
July, 1959	151,553	29,207	180,760
June, 1959	137,757	25,574	163,331
July, 1958	113,801	23,645	137,446
Stocks			
July, 1959	153,110	87,009	240,119
June, 1959	163,170	89,140	252,310
July, 1958	240,329	97,630	337,959
Exports			
July, 1959	*	*	*
June, 1959	24,404	10,501	34,905
July, 1958	24,871	10,970	35,841

* Not available.

Dry Colors—One producer's plant remains strike-bound but other major producers, located in the same area, have been able to meet the trade's needs. No shortage is foreseen here.

Buying interest has slackened off a bit owing to the steel strike and the slow-up in Detroit for model change-over. Taking these factors into consideration, trade sources have judged the current sales level as being just as good or better than could be expected. Price listings are expected to carry over unchanged into the fourth quarter, except for the group of aqueous despersions that already have been advanced.

Lead Pigments—Prices for lead oxide and white lead continue firmly held at the recently advanced levels. Buying interest has lagged in the spot market, as many consumers foresaw those advances and made heavy purchases ahead of time.

Lacquer Materials

The shortage of phthalic anhydride has taken on serious proportions in the plasticizer market. Some major producers are about to put phthalate esters on allocation while others already have done so. And unless the steel strike is soon settled, observers unanimously foresee a critical shortage, which will reach right down to such manufactured articles as paints and plastics.

For the time being most phthalate users will not be hard hit, according to these observers. Some consumers foresaw the shortage and so stocked their warehouses to the rafters, while others are normally inactive at this time. But marginal users who rely on the spot market and need a quick batch, will have to forage around for the duration of the strike.

The President's note to the steel operators and the union, urging them to buckle down to serious negotiation, may well be the first step toward federal intervention under the Taft-Hartley act. It is almost certain that that act will be invoked before the neighborhood store runs out of paints and plastics.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
103.05	103.05	103.03	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Apparently this is a good time to stock up on alkyd resins, at least for those who think the steel strike is to last a while yet. As far as OPD could learn, alkyds are not now on allocation, but prospects are they will be by the end of this month. The naphthalene shortage can only worsen in the time before the strike ends, and with naphthalene short, alkyd production cannot long be maintained at par.

According to advices from the trade, Europe is still shipping naphthalene here, but supply on the continent is fast drying up. One source pointed out that steel output in all of Western Europe does not equal normal American output. Therefore, even if Europe needed no naphthalene for its own industry, it would be unable indefinitely to meet the needs of American consumers.

Polystyrene—Late last week a major producer advanced its trade-named brand of super-impact polystyrene by 4c. to 42½c. per pound, tankcars. The material is a specialized molded plastic characterized by extreme toughness. The price increase was called for by higher production costs, the company stated.

Vinyls—The Tariff Commission has reported 1958 output of vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins at 869 million pounds, a slight decline from the previous year's 887 million, but still the largest total reached in the synthetic resins field. Value was estimated at $266 million, as against $267 million the previous year.

Polyethylene resins increased their share of the market, according to the Commission, and nearly equaled vinyls in production volume, totaling 865 million pounds in 1958 as against only 708 million the year before. Sales amounted to 854 million pounds, valued at $270 million, as compared with 662 million pounds, valued at $215 million, the year before.

Fillers and Inerts

Clay—In a special report, the Bureau of Mines has given its recommendation to California clays for use in oil-well drilling fluids and other important applications, for instance as a concrete additive or seal for irrigation canals.

The Bureau estimated minable reserves of California clay at about 2½ million tons, depending on such factors as economic cut-off points and the mining method employed. Included in the report are detailed data on properties and uses of bentonite, production and consumption figures for the last three years, and descriptions of the California bentonites and analyses of their characteristics. Copies of report of Investigations 5487, "Evaluation of a California Bentonitic Clay for Use in Oil-Well Drilling Muds," may be obtained from the Bureau's Pittsburgh office.

Fluorspar—Shipments declined again in

Coatings Materials

1958, according to the Mines Bureau. Government acquisition helped to maintain domestic output, but the purchase program established in mid-1956 terminated with the end of the year, the Bureau reported. Imports also totaled lower, after touching a record high in 1957. Prices held unchanged throughout.

Crude output totaled 818,100 short tons in 1958 as compared with 861,500 the previous year and a 1949-53 average of 732,673 tons. Production of finished fluorspar reached 319,514 tons as against 328,872 the previous year and a 1949-53 average of 306,902 tons. The last three totals were valued at $15,071, $15,777 and $12,870 thousands, respectively.

Imports sank to 392,164 short tons from 631,367 just a year earlier, while consumption sank to 494,227 from 644,688 tons. World output for the year was reported by the Bureau at 1,760,000 tons, as compared with 1,920,000 tons the previous year and a 1949-53 average of 1,090,000 tons yearly.

Natural Resins

Gum—The seasonally upward curve of sales continued in evidence. Singapore grades were moved in fair volume at 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 31c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Pontiankak copals, listings at 37c. to 40c. for nubs and 26c. for chips, met good inquiry.

Shellac—Calcutta's strength has not really reached into this market yet, except that perhaps a greater proportion of material is moving at the higher end of the various price ranges. Advances are in the cards though if that strength shows no signs of abating in the weeks ahead, trade sources say.

According to one dealer here, the strong tone at Calcutta was brought on by heavy and unexpected sales to China together with some delays in crop deliveries. If this is the case, there is reason to believe that the situation is only temporary. For the market in the past has usually quickly adjusted to such factors.

Orange grades held firm last week at 36c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 34c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached was steady at long-standing quotations of 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully-refined, in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, normal differentials for kegs and barrels.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Market was variously reported quiet to moderately active, with Argentine casein quoted unchanged here at 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Prices at Buenos Aires were said to be firm, though unchanged, due to brisk sales to European accounts. One source reported that 1,000 tons have gone to West Germany in a single order. There were also reports that France and Holland would place big orders to offset the shortage of domestic production caused by drought conditions.

Naval Stores

Price increases for wood rosin are slated to go into effect October 1. WW will be quoted at $10.35, WG at $10.05, N at $9.85 and K and M at $9.65, all up 90c. per hundred pounds.

Rosin sales continued brisk with a generally upward trend of prices in August, according to USDA's monthly summary of the Georgia-Florida market. Aggressive buying of CCC stocks by dealers as well as consumers lifted purchases to 87,136 drums, doubling that of last month. Before the close, CCC had disposed of its entire stock of WW.

An average price of $28.72 per barrel exceeded that of the same period last year by $3.52. Current crop rosin, quoted in drums f.o.b. plants, advanced to $9.53 for WW, $9.31 for WG, $9.12 for N, $9.15 for M and $9.14 for K.

Sales volume was reported at 35,753 drum equivalents, 12,408 less than last month but 21,971 more than during August of last year. Export sales, at 14,938 drums, were 11,011 less than last month, and 11,288 more than August a year ago. Domestic sales of drums constituted 18.5 percent of the total, bags 6.9 percent, tankcars 30.3 percent, and export 44.3 percent.

Sales of turpentine in tankcars decreased, and average price was fractionally lower, USDA reported. But overall trading volume increased due to good export demands for bulk. Sales were tallied at 338,264 gallons, 41.7 percent exports, in contrast to 240,000 a month earlier, no exports, and 174,155 in August of last year, 10.1 percent exports.

Turpentine—Contraction of demand resulted in no sales for the entire week ending September 4.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept. 4	Mon. Sept. 7[1]	Tues. Sept. 8	Wed. Sept. 9	Thurs. Sept. 10
Drums—					
K	...	...	$9.30[2]	$9.50[2]	...
M	...	...	...	9.01	...
N	...	...	...	...	$8.85
WG	$9.41[3]	...	...	...	9.00
WW	9.44	...	...	9.80	9.15
Bags—					
Tankcars (for week ended September 10).					
WG and below, $8.73; $8.70; N, $8.70; WG, $8.90.					
Sales, USDA	1,124*	...	870*	3,918	1,552*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.90; WG, $10.50; K-M, $10.30; N, $10.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.533	...
Sales	...	...	...	16,000[4]	...

* Drums equivalent, [4] Gallons, [3] Average price.
[1] Market closed for holiday.
[2] Or better.

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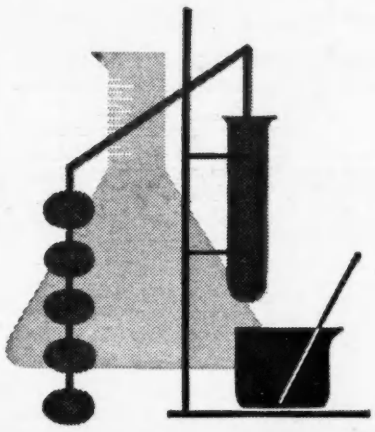

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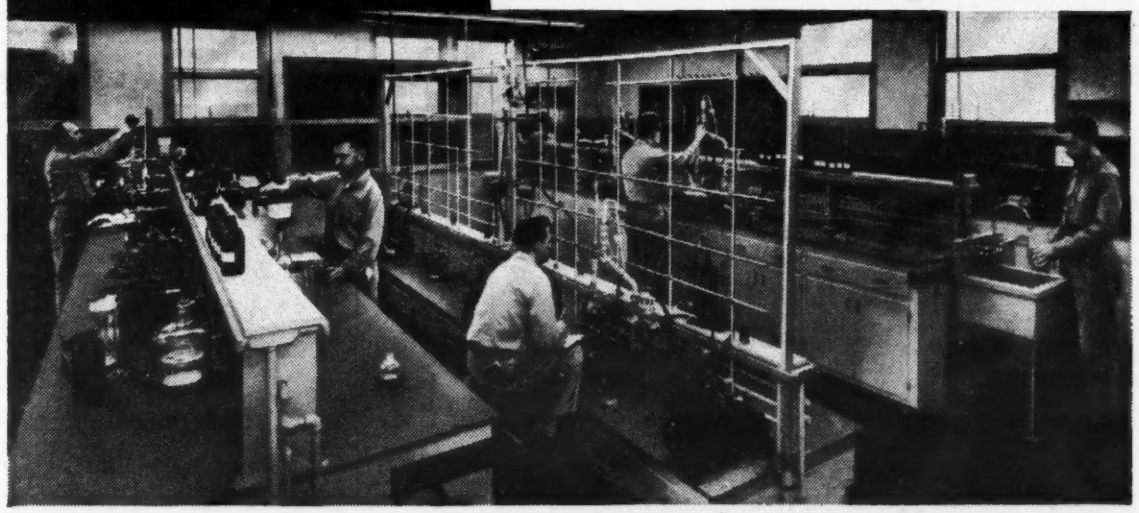

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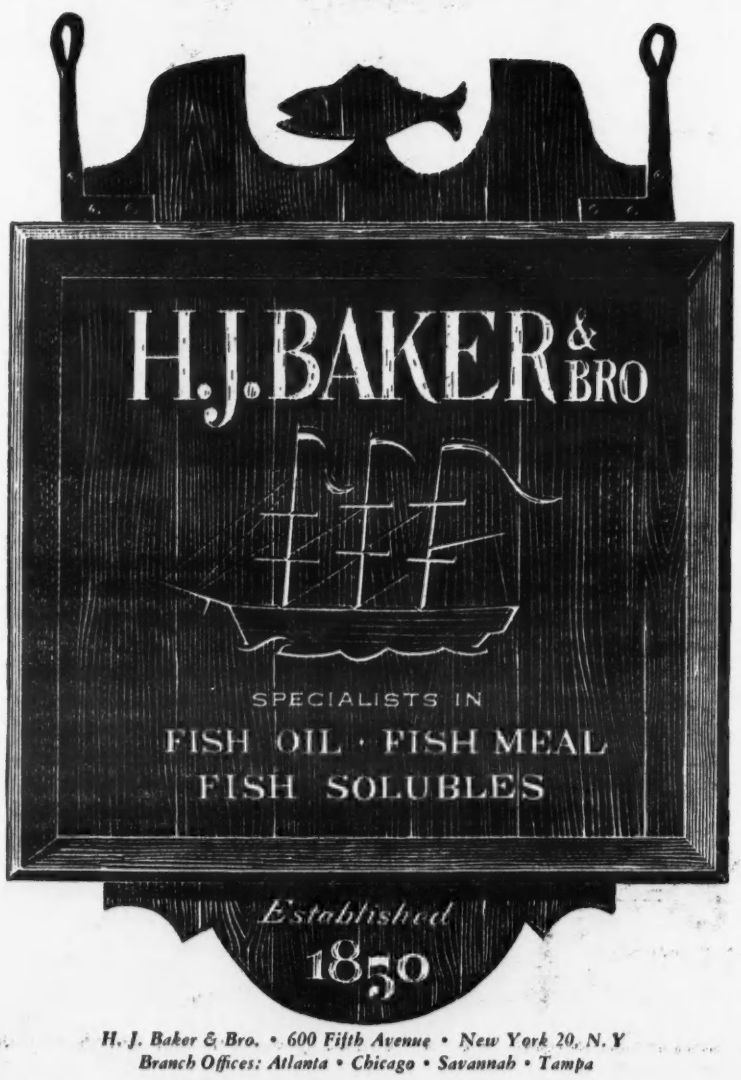

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil continued to register further price gains last week, reflecting the tight supply situation at primary sources, combined with the increased demand for European account. Another bullish factor was the prevailing view of the trade that the government would not release coconut oil from its stockpile before the latter part of this year. Prompt shipments from the Pacific coast were raised another ¾ cent per pound, while the New York market was up ¼ to ½ cent per pound. Copra was also stronger and raised $7.50 per ton.

Other edible oils, however, were easier and closed sharply lower. Cottonseed for prompt needs was weakened by increased supply of new crop oil and dropped ⅝ cent per pound. Slow demand for peanut oil also caused the market to decline ¾ cent per pound. Corn and soybean oils were easy, and slightly lower. Vegetable oils foots continued unsettled. Corn and soybean foots were off ½ cent per pound.

Fears of a dock strike improved export inquiry for tallow and greases. This caused sellers to raise quotations slightly. Trading, however, was reported slow and quotations were nominal. Domestic demand also lacked snap. Lard market was steadier.

Stronger flaxseed market, kept linseed oil firm. Demand was active for oil against contracts and prices were well held at the recent advances. Trading in other drying oils was spotty. Brazilian castor oil was unchanged and steady, as were oiticica and tung oils. Crude menhaden was unchanged. Buying interest has improved, but actual business still lacked volume. Fishing was reported spotty and production has been materially reduced by the run of lean fish.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that from the beginning of the Title I program through July 7, 1959, oils and fats authorizations were issued totaling about $503 million (including some ocean transportation costs). The breakdown by commodities is as follows: soybean or cottonseed oil, $416 million (approximately 1,340,000 metric tons); soybean or cottonseed oil and/or lard, $42 million (approximately 121,000 metric tons); lard, $26 million (approximately 81,000 metric tons); tallow or grease and other oils, $19 million (approximately 87,000 metric tons).

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.

Reduced

Cod oil, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Corn oil foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean foots, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 12, 1958
111.70	111.86	112.79	107.53

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was reported limited to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady for domestic and imported oils. No. 1, Brazilian was maintained at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,800,000
Previous week	.....	1,450,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	1,120,000
Total this year	18,852,850	67,132,000
Corresponding period, 1958	9,358,600	51,433,000

Coconut—Crude continued strong and prompt shipment advanced ¾c. on the Pacific coast, while the New York market was up from ¼c. to ½c. Offers continued light due to the tight supply condition of the market. Tankcars were lifted to 17¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for nearby shipment, and 17½c., for September. The New York market was held at 19c., tankcars, nearby and 18¾c. October delivery.

Corn—Crude was easy and declined to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was reduced to 15.23c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	334	13.57	12.98	12.99S
Oct.	181	12.42	12.10	12.13S
Dec.	324	12.18	11.97	11.99S
March	258	12.15	12.01	12.01@12.04
May	79	12.14	12.00	12.02@12.03
July	41	12.08	11.98	11.97@12.00
Sept. (1960)	13	11.87	11.82	11.81@11.85
Oct. (1960)	8	11.80	11.77	11.75@11.80

Total sales and switches, 1,256 contracts.

Cottonseed—Futures were unsettled last week due to liquidation and selling stop orders and all months were fractionally lower. The sharpest decline took place in September while March-September dropped slightly, but reached season lows. There was considerable hedging in the later months by trade interests, while active speculative demand kept deferred months comparativetly steady. No September tenders have been issued to date. Cash oil was weaker with the lower crude market. Refined salad dropped to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, September delivery and 13⅝c., October.

Crude sales were reported down to 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley for immediate and offered at 10⅜c., September. In the southeast, 10⅝c., nominal, prompt shipment. Waco was quoted at 10⅛c., September.

Cotton crop as of September 1 was estimated at 14,678,000 bales, some 137,000 bales below last month by the Department of Agriculture, but was about 25 percent above the 1958 output of 11,512,000 bales. The 10-year production average was 14,046,000 bales.

Flaxseed—The government report placed flaxseed production, September 1 at 23,756,000 bushels compared with 23,000,000 last month and 1958 production of 39,543,000 bushels. The 10-year average is 40,000,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 7 bushels against 10.3 bushels last year.

Bids on cash flaxseed were raised an additional 2c. to $3.42, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Strong undertone persisted, reflecting producer reluctance to sell and the belief that crop has deteriorated substantially. Minneapolis Commodity Stabilization Service office sold 300,000 bushels of flax at $3.55 per bushel f.o.b. Duluth/Superior, the highest price yet for government flax. Harvest has been virtually completed in South Dakota and North Dakota combining has reached the three-fourths mark.

Linseed—Firm tone ruled in oil, reflecting the higher flaxseed market. Raw oil was maintained at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September-November; 13.2c., December-February and 13.4c., March-May. Good demand continued for delivery against former contracts.

Olive—Trading was spotty and confined to shipments from Spain. Recent sales were reported at from $55 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. point of shipment. Tunisian was easier and shipments dropped to around $61 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., New York, prompt shipment, which was still above the cost of Spanish oil laid down here. Stocks on spot were in slow demand. Spanish and Tunisian oils were quoted from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut—Slow demand weakened market. Crude oil declined to 11¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, off ¾c. Refined was lower at 14¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The government crop report estimated the peanut crop at 1,710,300,000 pounds, September 1 against 1,727,000,000 bushels last month and 1958 production of 1,835,000,000 pounds. The 10-year average is 1,643,000,000 pounds.

Soybean—Crude was quiet and irregular closing slightly off. Tankcars nominal

Oils, Fats and Waxes

at 9¼c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted, prompt shipment with bids at 9⅛c. Refined salad was offered at 11.45c., tankcars, New York, immediate.

The government crop placed soybeans production at 532,669,000 bushels, September 1 compared with 531,000,000 bushels last month and 1958 production of 574,413,000 bushels. The 10-year average is 326,000,000 bushels.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	17	8.74	8.65	8.66@ 8.71
March	2	8.72	8.69	8.62@ 8.67
May	2	8.72	8.72	8.61@ 8.66

Total sales, 21 contracts and switches.

Tung—While buying interest was spotty, confined to prompt requirements, the market remained firm. Imported oil ranged from 24c. to 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Domestic oil was well held at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sales reported thereat. Drums were quoted at 25¾c. to 26¼c., spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Copra—This market remained strong and unchanged at the recent sharp price boost due to improved buying for European account. Prompt shipments were maintained at $225 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Steadier tone was noted in this market due to better export interest although business was still limited. Prices were nominal with sellers naming ⅛c. more for shipment abroad. Yellow grease was quoted nominally at 5½c. per pound, tankcars delivered and choice white, 6½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet, but steady. Cash lard was held at 7.95c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Export inquiry was more active due to the fear of a dock strike which was scheduled for September 30 and sellers asked ½c. more for shipments. While interest better, for export trading was still slow. Domestic demand also was quiet. Edible tallow was quoted at 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime, 6⅛c.; special, 5¾c. and No. 1, 5½c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8c. to 8⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7c. nominal, bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was more active and trading in sizable lots took place on the basis of 7½c. per pound, bulk, exdock, New England points. Market was firm due to the limited ship space available for shipment. This has stiffened the market and lower bids were reported turned down. Drums ranged from 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Menhaden—Some improvement was noted in domestic and export inquiry. Trading, however, was still in the talking stage. Crude remained steady, reflecting small oil production in some areas. Tankcars were quoted at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were unchanged and well held. Light pressed was maintained at 9½c., tankcars, New York.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—New crop production has increased and improved export and domestic demand served to keep the market steady. Meal, 41 percent was held at $54 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $56 to $57, in the southeast for September-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Dull trading prevailed in this market and prices for prompt delivery nominally unchanged. Buying interest was limited and crushers exerted minimum selling efforts in view of volatile flaxseed situation. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was quoted at $66 ton for September delivery and $68, nominally, for October-December. Shipping directions were slower. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent was unchanged at $72.50 for September and $74.50, October-December.

Soybean Meal—Demand from domestic users and exporters diminished in this market and prices receded. Unrestricted billing and eastern trunk line quotations were 50c. a ton lower, midwestern markets down $7 to $3. Sharp declines in cash soybeans contributed to weaker trend. Meal, 44 percent, was priced at $52 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Heavy trading which featured carnauba wax recently, subsided last week, but the market continued in strong position. Supply situation was tight due to active demand a week ago which practically cleared the market of stocks on spot and for early arrival. Holders of light supplies here were offering only to regular customers. No. 3 Ceara, crude ranged from 78c. to 80c. per pound, and, refined pure, 85c. to 87c., on spot. No. 3 Parnahyba, crude was scarce and nominal around 85c., while refined pure was quoted at 86c. to 87c., spot, No. 1 yellow, Ceara was in limited supply and held at $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, spot as to seller and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Crude and refined beeswax were quiet, but steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from primary sources. Other vegetable waxes, were inactive, and unchanged.

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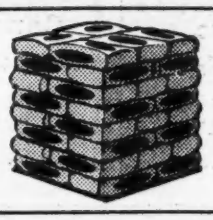

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—Leonard A. Hahn, works manager at the firm's Sacramento plant in Chicago, has been promoted to production manager of roofing operations for the Barrett Division. He will be succeeded by **William R. Sellers** who in turn is succeeded by **Anthony J. Berklacich.** Mr. Sellers has been superintendent of operations for Barrett Division at the Sacramento plant.

American Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Stauffer Chemical Company and Richfield Oil Corporation—**Hans Ray Jepsen** has been named process development engineer.

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York—**Kenneth B. Wood, jr.** has been named manager of lubricant development.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York—**F. William Schumacher** has been named petroleum research coordinator, a new post. **William J. Sheridan,** operations superintendent at the Bayway Refinery, Linden, N. J., will succeed Mr. Schumacher as Everett, Mass. refinery manager.

Fleuroma, Inc., New York— **Carl Goldschrafe** has been named midwestern sales representative for the firm.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**W. D. Dickinson** has been named assistant to the national trade sales manager of the paint division.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Grant E. Stueber** has been named manager of chemical process development at the Avon Lake, Ohio, development center.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Nine chemists have been added to the research department staff. They are **Dr. William J. Vullo,** assigned to organic research; **Dr. John J. Kolano,** plastics research; **Otto H. Lindemann,** organic research, and **Douglas W. Robinson,** physical chemistry group. Also named are **Dr. Frederick Leighton,** investigator in organic research; **Dr. James J. Hodan** and **Richard D. Carlson,** phosphorus chemistry; **Wesley F. Hoskyns,** analytical, and **Noel D. Blair,** existing products, plastics research.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Davis M. Williamson** has been appointed to the newly created position of director of manufacturing for the west coast. At the same time, **Roland H. Dunlop,** formerly manufacturing superintendent of the firm's Santa Clara, Calif. plant has been named to succeed Mr. Williamson as plant manager there and **John F. Fincke** has been promoted to assistant director of research for the firm's plastics division and will be in charge of laboratories at the Santa Clara unit.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York — **John R. Anderson, Carl K. Fink, Samuel M. Livengood, William H. Millett,** and **Edward R. Weidlein, jr.,** have been appointed assistant directors of the technical service laboratory. At the same time, the firm announces the appointment of **Eugene G. Ward** to the "Crag" agricultural chemicals staff.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Jesse H. Hallowell** has been named Boston sales division manager. He replaces **Edward C. Richardson** who will become USI manager of Chicago sales.

Allied Chemical Forms Technical Service Group

A new technical service group, under the direction of J. E. Loughlin, manager, has been formed to serve customers of Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division.

Initial activities of the new technical service organization will be concerned with serving customers and concentrating on technical problems in the field of isocyanates and urethanes. The scope of the unit, which will headquarter in Buffalo, N.Y., will gradually be broadened until it is fully equipped to offer customer assistance in connection with all chemical and dyestuff products marketed by the National Aniline Division.

ACS Meeting Gamut

—Continued from page 7

will speak on "The Utilization of Natural Resources" at a general assembly set for tonight in the Ritz-Carlton hotel.

On Wednesday evening a major address will be given by Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, President Eisenhower's special assistant for science and technology.

Also on the program are Dr. Max Tishler, president of Merck, Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Dr. Louis H. Sarett, synthesizer of "Cortisone" and director of synthetic organic research at Merck.

Dr. Albert L. Elder, director of research of Corn Products Company, Argo, Ill., and president-elect of ACS, will talk about "What Management Expects of the Young Professional."

Other high points of the week will include:

- A report on new findings concerning the way cancer-causing strontium-90 is deposited in the body.
- Discussion of method of detecting radioactive fallout components, and the use of radioactive tools to analyze cosmological materials.
- A presentation of new evidence concerning the way radioactive carbon is made acceptable to plant tissue.
- "Fuel Requirements for Space Propulsion," an address to be given Wednesday before the division of gas and fuel chemistry by Dr. Lloyd A. Wood, chief of the chemical research branch of the Air Force Aero Research Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio.
- "Some of the Problems in the Field of Food Additives," a discussion by Harvey K. Murer, director of research of General Foods Corporation at a luncheon of the division of agricultural and food chemistry.
- A first-hand report on a Russian institute of technology by Dr. George Siemiencow of Lafayette College. His discussion will be entitled "Qualitative Analysis of a Soviet University."
- Two symposiums entitled "Chemical Marketing in the Competitive Sixties" and "Pitfalls in Commercial Development."

Drugs, Victors

—Continued from page 7

drugs are created today to be made obsolete tomorrow."

Today, according to the survey, most major drug companies are represented in steroids and antibiotics. Competition in these areas and in vaccines and vitamins has led to price cutting. Prices on even such comparatively new products as Merck & Co.'s diuretic, "Diuril," have been lowered to meet the introduction of comparable drugs by competitors.

As a consequence, the survey says, operating results for the first half of 1959 were not too favorable for ethical drug companies.

Synthetic fibers, on the other hand, present a far different story. Drawing a broad picture of the industry, the "Value Line" points out that this field, unlike plastics, is dominated by a few large companies.

The difference suggested by the survey's portraits of the drug and synthetic fiber fields is that while the former is suffering from an unhealthy competition situation, the latter is benefiting from its competitiveness.

Explosives Legislation

—Continued from page 3

movement of radioactive materials and etiologic agents under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

The bill is similar to S 1431, which the senate passed in 1957 but which failed to gain final action in the house. It was drawn up by the ICC but thus far has not received the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and lacks the tag of being an administrative-sponsored measure. For this reason it may have trouble getting through the house.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
10 bls, J J Duffy, Yokohama
60 bgs, Casablanca
ALOE—99 cs, London
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—280 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa
ALUMINUM POWDER—5 dms, Leo Uhlfelder Corp, Hamburg
8 dms, King Shipping Co, Havre
ALUMINUM SULFATE—661 bgs, Antwerp
AMBER OIL—22 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—25 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
AMOBARBITAL—6 dms, Copenhagen
AMYRIS OIL—6 dms, Olfactors Inc, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
55 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
9 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
20 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
115 dms, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—8 dms Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—72 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
500 bgs, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Chemical Bank, London
250 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Havre
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, P Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,100 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
9,000 bgs, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
BEESWAX—22 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Puerto Barrios
27 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
73 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
200 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
55 bgs, Puerto Plata
BLANC FIXE—441 bgs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—15 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BRUCINE SULFATE—10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE—250 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
4,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 898 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—1 dm, Consolidated Midland Corp, Rotterdam
CALCIUM LACTATE—20 dms, Copenhagen
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Yokohama
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—100 dms, Hamburg
CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Salvador
201 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
CASEIN—500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
260 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—567 bls, Grace National Bank, Saigon
167 bls, R J Spitz, Saigon
170 bgs Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
326 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
140 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
460 tons, Salvador
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
CHICAGO ACID—15 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Antwerp
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CLOVE—100 bgs, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—6 dms, Mombasa
COBALT SULFATE—220 dms, Advance International Ltd, London
COPAL GUM—133 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORN STARCH—180 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—123 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
CUBE POWDER—600 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D Young, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
60 cs, Bangkok
DEGRAS—26 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
109 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
93 dms, Lanaetex Products, Kobe
53 dms, H A Gogarty, Nagoya
52 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
28 dms, N I Malmstrom, Antwerp
11 dms, James E Fox, Genoa
DEXTRIN—145 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Antwerp
DYES, COALTAR—35 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
14 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—10 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ETHYL ACETOACETATE—50 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 dm, Colgate Palmolive Co, Santos
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
11 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—107,903 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
227,790 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
100,539 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, San Lorenzo
FUEL OIL—176,968 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
224,096 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
310,413 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
136,231 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
123,863 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
200,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
FUMARIC ACID—75 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Republic Interocean Corp, Kobe
GELATIN—110 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
125 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
50 dms, B Young, London
700 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Vera Cruz
400 bgs, T W Dunn Co, Montevideo
730 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—197 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
GINGER—60 bgs, W L Willner, Kingston
30 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
GLUCURONOLACTONE—60 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
GLUE—1,900 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—300 bls, Brown Bros, La Guaira
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Cascado, Havana
GLYOXAL—30 cks, Dr F Jones, Havre
GRAPHITE—1,200 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—446 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Calcutta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—24,119 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Havre
IPECAC ROOT—5 bls, Transaltantic Animal By Products Corp, Santos
IRON BLUE—26 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KOLA NUTS—300 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—6 djns, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—10 cs, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—27 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Cannes
LEAD, RED—600 bgs, Rotterdam
LEAD, WHITE—640 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Florasynth Lab, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—50 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LITHARGE—400 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
290 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—29 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—73 cs, Karl H Landes Co, Macassar
21 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
14 cs, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MENTHOL—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
140 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
MERCURIC OXIDE—40 cs, Rijeka
MERCURY—62 flks, Vera Cruz
METHIONINE—30 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Vera Cruz
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSK, XYLENE—50 kgs, Compagnie Parento, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,296 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, London
1,991 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,586 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—14 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
b-NAPHTHOL—330 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—45 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
NUX VOMICA—132 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—27 dms, Ernest Roth & Co, Itajai
22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Aden
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Seville
192 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
OPIUM—100 chts, Calcutta
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salvador
105 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
OXGALL—11 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rio de Janeiro
PALMKERNEL OIL—225 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Rotterdam
111 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
1,353 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—34 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
80 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
61 cs, American Ferment Co, Dares Salaam
40 cs, Mombasa
2 cs, Dares Salaam
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—850 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,780 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
2,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
280 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
1,673 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—140 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
PEPPER, WHITE—175 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,000 bbls, Bay Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
36,489 tons, California Oil Co, Sidon
PIMENTO—160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIDECANDIATE—8 dms, Havre

—Continued on page 71

MIXERS
In Stock

CONE—1 cu. ft. Porter—20 cu. ft. McClellan.

PONY—16 gal. Day w/hydraulic control.

RIBBON—12 cu. ft. Lewis— 22 cu. ft. Day w/gearmotors.

DRUM—52 cu. ft. Sturtevant—1 ton capacity.

MULLER—1 gal. NEW Cincinnati. 3 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG3 w/skip. 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EMG4 (4 NEW). 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG4 w/skip. 14 cu. ft. Clearfield w/gearmotor. 20 cu. ft. Simpson Intensive w/40 HP Motor/Reducers.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS, 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
4—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller bearings, stuffing boxes.
3—SIFTERS—READCO, 36" x 78".
1—AUTOCLAVE, 50 gal. S.S. 2000 lb. press.
1—REACTOR, S.S. 1200 gal.
1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket.
Machinecraft Corporation
800 WILSON AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
MI 2-7634

MACHINERY — ANYONE?
1—Day Imperial 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, m.d.
5—Jeffrey & Williams Hammer Mills, m.d.
1—Tolhurst 30" S.S. Extractor, ex. pr. mfr.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, m.d.
1—Robinson 30 x 60" S.S. Gyro Sifter.
1—Simpson Size O Intensive Mixer, m.d.
2—Kinney & Beach Russ 100 c.f.m. Hi-Vac Pumps
1—10 h.p. Turbo Agitator, 100 r.p.m. m.d.
2—Gump ±41 Vibrox Drum Packers, m.d.
1—Lydon 32 sq. ft. Atmospheric Tray Dryer.
1—±2 Sweetland Filter, 17 leaves 2" centers.
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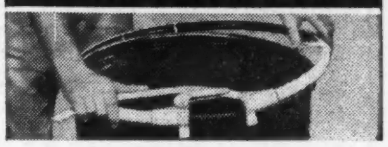
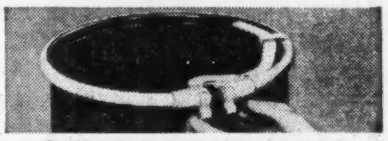
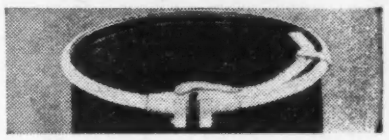
LEVER-BOLT RINGS
for quick, air-tight closure of full removable-head drums



1. Apply ring to drum.



2. Clamp lever in place, insert bolt and apply nut.



3. Tighten bolt for finished job.

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4—300 Gallon Baker-Perkins, Size 18, Type VIII/H, Class BS-ORD., C.I. Jacketed Shell & Ends, Overlapping Reverse Duplex Blades (with removable Serrated Shoes) 30 H.P. Gen. Elec. Motor Drives 3/60/440/900 r.p.m. Tilt by Vickers Hydraulic Pump & 3 H.P. direct connected Motors. Drive Shaft—262 R.P.M., Blades (front & rear)—40 R.P.M.; Location: Clinton, Iowa.

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11-Western States 40" S.S. Perforated Basket Centrifuges. 40 HP Two Speed Motors. Extra heavy baskets
1-Buflovak No. 750 Spray Dryer with Manton Gaulin Hi-Pressure Pump
1-Standard Steel 8'x50' Rotary Dryer. ½" welded shell, with all auxil. equip't
1-Sharples PN-14 Super-D-Canter. 10 HP New in 1956
4-Naresco Hi-Vacuum Shelf Dryers. 9 shelves. 40"x44"
2-World Duplex Straightaway Labelers. Complete. 120 containers per minute
2-Lee 100 Gallon S.S. Double Motion Agitated Kettles. 90 PSI.
2-Raymond #5047 4 Roller Hi-Side Mills. Cyclone, Separator & Collectors

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SPECIALS

13—Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 20', 34" x 30'.

4—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kilns.

3—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.

1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

1—Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.

5—Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".

2—Buflovak Monel & S.S. Evaporators: 550, 250 sq. ft.

4—Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors: 2000 gals.

1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R Glass Lined Agitated Reactor.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.

2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.

3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.

1—Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.

2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.

1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.

3—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined Tanks, 50 PSI.

1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.

1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.

8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.

1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.

1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.

1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.

1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 60'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15JUUM, 100 gal. jktd. dispersion mixer, 100 HP.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

2—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-½ HP XP motors.

3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu ft.

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HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316, 3' x 6 Complete (1954).
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp; 40" Steel Heresite Lined.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48", 2 Deck.
EVAPORATOR—Single effect, S.S. VRC, 250 sq. ft., Blaw Knox 1953. Complete.
BLENDERS—400#, 1250#, 3000#.
KETTLE—S.S. jack. 900 gal. ASME 125 PSI.
HEAT EXCHANGER—S.S. 500 sq. ft., single pass.

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1—500 gallon Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactor.

1—Buflovak 24" x 36" double drum dryer, chrome plated.

1—#6 Mikro atomizer, stainless steel.

3—1000, 1200, 2000# steel ribbon blenders.

2—30" x 30" Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifters.

1—Devine 17 shelf dryer 40" x 43".

2—Sterilizers, 20" x 36", 2' x 3' x 5'.

2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 18" x 42", 2½' x 8'.

3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters.

3—Stokes rotary tablet presses, RD-3, DS-3, RD-4.

3—Stokes single punch tablet presses, F, R, 294.

1—Selectro screen, stainless, 2' x 7'.

2—Day 75 gallon jacketed Imperial mixers.

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chemical & process machinery corp.
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1—Bird 32" x 50" Cont. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
10—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, cast iron, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

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6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

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1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, ⅝" shell.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

3—3400 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

MISCELLANEOUS

7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
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PANEL TYPE VACUUM FILTERS
8'x8' and 8'x10'; Acid Resistant

RUBBER & LEAD LINED EVAPORATORS—SINGLE EFFECT WITH CONDENSERS & ACCESSORIES

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30" x 30"
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30 Chambers

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Great Quantity
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800 Gallon
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14' High; 192 Lead Tubes
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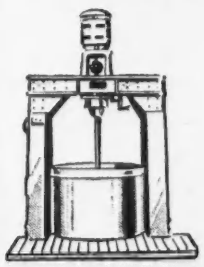

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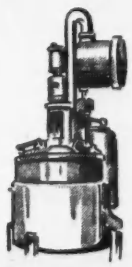

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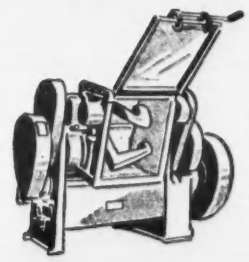
Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers up to 300 gal.
Baker Perkins Ko-Kneaders 300 gal.
NEW FALCON Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel; all sizes.
Blawknox Conical Blender; 300 cu. ft.
Simpson Muller Type Mixers to 6' dia.
New, unused F-B—14"x30" Rubber Mills each with Uni-Drive.



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CHEMICAL PLANT
ORANGE, TEXAS

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1—#4TH MIKO, stirrup hammers.

1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.

1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.

3—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.

1—1300 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.

1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP TEFC agit.

1—500 gal. T304 SS reactors, jacketed, 7 1/2 HP, agit.

1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, Jkt. & 3 HP, agit.

24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
24—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
3—Baker Perkins #15-VI-BBC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—9'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅝" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅝" shell, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Mikro #4TH, 50 HP, stirrup hammers.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

2—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 10/20 HP.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—2,250 gal. reactors, T316 SS, shell, jacket, 3 HP agit.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
1—42" dia. T316 SS packed column.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. T316 SS packed columns, 30' x 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
3—48" bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. T316 SS pressure leaf filter.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
1—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Eimco 18" dia. x 24" face rot. vac. filter, T304 SS, precoat.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—8,500 gal., 8' dia. x 21'6" high, T316 SS, dished heads.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads, vacuum.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
5—2,250 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical (some jacketed).
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, open top, int. coils.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

2—Condensers 1450, 1200 sq. ft., T316 SS.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.
50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers; 11'10" x 10'5" x 10'2", w/Ajax "Co-veyor" shaker st. st. conveyors.
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600, 2330 cfm, 50 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 60' and 45' high.
1—2,100 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Baker Perkins 5 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, Size 8, Type CE, complete with motor and drive.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforated basket.

3—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuges with perforated baskets.

1—AT&M 48" SS suspended type centrifuge complete with plow, motor and imperforate basket.

1—Tolhurst center slung 40" centrifuge complete with motor and heresite lined perforated basket.

1—Cleaver-Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Ames 300 HP package steam generator, 150#.

19—Robinson SS horizontal ribbon blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS rotary batch blenders.

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Pfaudler Series EM 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

1—Readco SS double arm sigma blade jacketed vacuum mixer, 25 gal.

2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers.

1—Patterson type 347 SS jacketed vacuum sigma kneader master, 500 gal.

1—Patterson 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed vacuum mixer.

2—Pfaudler Series R 500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors, complete with impeller type agitators, baffles and drives.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive.

1—Pfaudler 10 gal. glass lined Series P jacketed kettle, 150 psi internal, 120 psi jacket (NEW).

2—Struthers Wells 500 gal. nickel jacketed reactors.

4—Alco type 316 SS 3000 gal. jacketed reactor, 3000 gal., complete with impeller type agitators and drives.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Buflovak 300 gal. SS jacketed reactor.

2—Steel & Alloy SS pressure tanks, 100 and 350 gal. 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy SS jacketed autoclave, 125 gal. 250# psi jacket and internal.

4—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. (NEW).

15—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. (NEW).

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 36H-110-3.

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8—CONNORSVILLE Positive Pressure Blowers, 13—24 CF per rev.
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3—STURTEVANT Model 7 Blowers, dbl. width centrifugal fans, 54,350 CFM, 30 HP motor & controls
1—AMERICAN Type D Dust Collector, Size 24 Rotocione, hopper unit & skimmer, 40 HP motor
1—G. E. Dryceline Producer Unit, 200 CF per hour. Seiss gas combustion controller, Type B, 600 CF per hr.
1—COLENDRIA Pan Unit, 11'6" w/condenser, vacuum, and reciprocating pumps
4—Hammer Mills: WILLIAMS & WHITE, 30 HP; McKAIN Pulverizer, 12" x 12" intake; #050A Type UB6 PREMIER Mill; DIXIE, 40" x 24" Mill
2—BAKER PERKINS Mullers, complete w/drives, 100 HP
2—BYRON JACKSON Hydro Press Pumps, 213 GPM, 1800# press; direct connection to 250 HP motors
4—NORMAN & CRANE Oil Purifiers, continuous type, Model 1224-A (2) NEW, Mod. 1012AH & 1218A—Used
1—De Laval Oil Purifier, Model 38-15 max. cap. 75 G.P.H.
3—ROSS Shell & Tube Condensers, Sizes 808-10, 1209-8S, 1008-16
1—INTERNATIONAL Enamel Ball Mill, 70" dia x 85" long, 3600# cap; 3" McDaniel porcelain lining

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360 gal. Stainless Steel mixing tank, with baffles and hopper, 42" dia. x 62"
Heavy Duty Tank Car Tank, 8000 gal; w/heating coils, A-1 condition
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BLENDERS: J. H. Day 100, 200, 400, dbl. spiral ribbon; Marion, 2000#, 30 hp, paddle type; Robinson 2,000#, dbl spiral ribbon, 20 hp; Robinson 5,000#, dbl spiral ribbon, 30 hp; New Areco s/s blender 100# to 2,000# cap.
MILLS: Fitzpatrick, model D, s/s, 3 hp and 7½ hp Gruendler, No. 1, Super Master, 30 hp.
PEBBLE MILLS: Patterson 4' x 5' Buhrstone; Abbe, 20 gal. Jar and stand.

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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
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Disintegrators: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: Baker-Perkins size 17, 200 gal.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42"
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Rectifying Column: copper 16" dia. x 30'
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
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4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'—$1050.00 ea.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibroke Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 32", Style D.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 32-S-9. Like new.
1—Sparkler Filter 16" dia., 7-plates, 316 Stainless-Steam Jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade Mixer, for lab., with motor.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#. A.S.M.E.
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High Pressure Boilers with Oil Burners & Controls—new & used—4 to 500 H.P.
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For Sale—5 drums hydrofluoric acid, 60%, 8c. lb. 300 lbs. glycerine, Grade A, 13c. lb. 600 lbs. bromochloromethane, 80 lb. cans, 20c. lb. The Schneider Printing Company, Palmyra, Pa.

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40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
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Buffovak 316 SS 3'x20' Rot. Vac. Dryer, 10HP.
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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 47

relies upon ion exchange for its safe operation. Also, continues Rohm & Haas, **"Amberlite"** resins are used aboard the N. S. Savannah whose recent launching starts off the age of atomic propulsion in the shipping of commercial cargo. **"Amberlite"** resins are said to be useful in industrial water-softening units in the preparation of boiler feed water and processing water for many industries. Finally, Ronm & Haas claims that they have developed a series of nuclear grade **"Amberlite"** resins for use in reactor coolant loops, and a new type "Amberlite" which can withstand repeated cycles of wetting and drying appears to be in the offing.

Dow Chemical Company offers a series of ion exchange resins based on a hydrocarbon network trade named **"Dowex."**

Describing the various grades of **"Dowex,"** Dow says that **"Dowex 50"** is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin. Made by the sulfonation of styrene-divinylbenzene beads, it is said to be used in both domestic and industrial units for water-softening.

In the general classification of strong base resins, Dow lists **"Dowex 1, 2, 11 and 21K."** All of them excepting **"Dowex 2,"** chemically are quaternary ammonium type resins in which the four substituents on the nitrogen atom are polymeric benzyl and three methyl groups. **"Dowex 2"** is the same structurally but for the fact that one of the methyl groups is replaced by an ethanol group.

According to Dow, **"Dowex 1"** and **Dowex 2"** are general purpose anion exchange resins of wide utility. Cation exchange followed by strong base anion exchange will remove all ionic constituents. Additional applications include dealkalization; uranium recovery from ore leaches; neutralization of acids; and catalysis and numerous analytical separations.

"Dowex 11," states Dow, is a specialty resin tailored for the Resin-in-Pulp process for the extraction of uranium from slurries. This process requires a large, tough resin particle which **"Dowex 11"** has to a high degree.

"Dowex 21K" is said to offer the advantages of **"Dowex 1"** plus an increased hydro-oxide regeneration efficiency, an increase in porosity, an improved physical stability, an improved particle size distribution, and faster reaction rates. Dow says that **"Dowex 21K"** was developed initially for applications where organic fouling is a problem.

Thickening Agents

Miles Chemical Company, division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., manufactures **"Sumstar,"** a dialdehyde starch. It is further described as being a finely divided, practically odorless solid similar in appearance and color to the original starch from which it is made, but with significantly different chemical properties. The three grades of **"Sumstar"** are **"Sumstar-S," "Sumstar-R"** and **"Sumstar-J."**

According to Miles, **"Sumstar"** is a fine powder, almost free-flowing in nature. Although non-volatile and odorless, the dust may be irritating to mucous membranes of the nose and eyes, a characteristic of many aldehydes. With regard to its propertics in water solutions, Miles says that **"Sumstar"** is almost insoluble in cold water, property common to most polymeric materials.

Miles continues by saying that if a brown or tan color develops during attempts to prepare aqueous solutions of products of this nature, it can be taken to be a manifestation of partial hydrolytic degradation of the polymer. This may be avoided by preparing solutions in buffered aqueous media. Miles suggests that prolonged heating in strongly alkaline aqueous medium is not good for **"Sumstar"** products.

Miles further states **"Sumstar"** has many potential applications. In leather, the ability of the polymeric dialdehyde **"Sumstar"** to react with the amino and imino groups of polypeptides is the basis for the concept which led to its usefulness as a tanning agent. In paper, **"Sumstar"** reacts with polyhydroxy materials such as cellulose, with the formation of acetals, thus becoming an integral part of the paper fiber. It may also be used in the paper industry as a binder for paper coatings in combination with casein, starch, and other natural or synthetic hydroxyl-, amine-, or amide-containing materials. In the textile industry, Miles states that **"Sumstar"** can be used as a cotton cellulose cross-linker to provide resistance to both shrinkage and creasing; to increase abrasion resistance and tensile strength, and in finishes.

A thickening agent of Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., is **"Solvitose C5."** A textile print thickener, it is a cold-water soluble product that produces high color yield and is readily removable from fabric without enzyme treatment, states the company. According to Morningstar, the cold water solubility of **"Solvitose C5"** does away completely with cooking kettles and saves the time of the cooking and cooling period required for starch and starch-gum mixtures. **"Solvitose C5"** is said to be easily removed in the normal washing operation, and does not affect subsequent finishing operations.

Morningstar continues by saying that **"Solvitose C5"** can be used for both machine and screen printing with vats, indigosols, and rapidogens; but is not suitable for dyestuffs requiring chromium or aluminum salts for fixation. The color yield of this thickening agent is described as comparing favorably with starch-British gum or starch-tragacanth.

Morningstar further states that **"Solvitose C5"** is sold in dry granular form, and at 10 to 12 percent it gives sufficient viscosity for the average print color. Finally, neither sequestering agents nor other chemical additives are needed to improve the flow or other working conditions.

US Borax Realigns

—Continued from page 5

Borax Company in 1956 to form United States Borax & Chemical Corporation.

Key feature of the realignment is the creation of five functional departments to take maximum advantage of the specialized abilities of key personnel. The new functional structure replaces a divisional organization based on product lines.

U. S. Borax has been operating Pacific Coast Borax Company, U. S. Potash Company and 20 Mule Team Products as divisions since the formation of the parent company by merger in 1956.

James M. Gerstley, president, stated the realignment has been discussed with the board of directors, which will formally implement the new plan of organization on September 23. Mr. Gerstley added that the change, occurring at a time when the company is experiencing record-high sales, is expected to further enhance the effectiveness of management.

(U. S. Borax reported 19-percent increase in sales and 213-percent increase in profits for the nine months ended June 30.)

Five Vice-Presidents

The new corporate structure, Mr. Gerstley went on, includes five vice-presidents who will serve under Hugo Riemer, executive vice-president. They are: Mr. Corkill, who will be in charge of industrial and agricultural marketing; R. T. Edgar, former vice-president for production in the Pacific Coast Borax Division, who will be in charge of production of all company products; D. V. Parker, who will continue in charge of 20 Mule Team Products marketing; R. F. Steel, former vice-president in charge of finance and administration, who will become treasurer and head the administrative department; and Dr. D. S. Taylor, former vice-president and general manager of the U. S. Borax Research Corp., who will head the technical department.

W. A. Ackerman will continue as secretary of the corporation.

Mr. Gerstley noted that U. S. Borax technical, engineering and certain administrative personnel had been operating as unified groups for some time.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid, 5 tons; **Caustic Soda,** solid, 30 tons; **Epsom Salt,** cryst., 30 tons; **Potash Chlorate Powder,** 5 tons; **Sodium Hydrosulfide,** 5 tons; **Sodium Sulfide,** 20 tons; **Stearic Acid,** 5 tons. S/A No. RM 016843, PA No. 91-930-99-9224, Sept. 28, S. M. Maqsud & Sons, Jodia Bazar, Karachi, Pakistan.

Adhesive, water base latex, 2,000 gals., Spec. MIL-A-21016, Class I (Ships), dtd. 22 Oct., '57, QPL, Stk. No. GM8040-582-4597, Bid IFB 189-53-60, Sept. 29., Contracting Officer, Purchasing Dept., Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Aminophylline, USP, 25 kilos; **Ascorbic Acid,** coated, USP, 250 kilos; **Chloroquine Phosphate,** USP, 25 kilos; **Di-Iodohydroxyquinoline,** USP, 50 kilos; **Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloride,** USP, 2 kilos; **Ferrous Gluconate,** USP, 500 kilos; **Folic Acid,** USP, 5 kilos; **Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide,** USP, 25 kilos; **Lactose,** USP, 200 kilos; **Methyl-p-Hydroxy Benzoate,** BPC, 20 kilos; **Nicotinic Acid,** USP, 50 kilos; **Nicotinamide,** USP, 100 kilos; **Phenolphthalein,** USP, 500 kilos; **Sorbitol,** 70%, NX., 1,500 kilos; **Sulfadiazine,** USP, 1,500 kilos; **Sulfaguanidine,** BP, 1,500 kilos; **Sulfamerazine,** USP, 200 kilos; **Sulfanilamide,** BP, 2,000 kilos; **Sulfathiazole,** BP, 2,000 kilos; **Vitamin A Palmiate Acetate,** dry powd., 500,000 units per gr., USP, 25 kilos, S/A No. SCA 010036, PA No. 391-370-99-921-9236, Sept. 28, The Schazoo Laboratories, Ltd., Schazo House, Grand Trunk Rd., Lahore, Pakistan.

Urea, 44-47% N, 109 M/T; **Ammonium Phosphate,** (11-48-0), M T; **Muriate Potash,** 60-62% K O, 123 M T; **Triple Superphosphate,** 46% or higher P.O., 150 M/T, Invitation No. 574-C, PIO/C No. 89-13-215-8-80434, Sept. 29, Office of Supply, Government of the Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea.

Coaltar Color Law's Sharp Teeth Due to Keep Edge

—*Continued from page 3*

that the order for delisting may be expected within the next few months.

Any delisting order finally issued, it was said, can be expected to include a grace period before it becomes finally effective. Also it will be subject to public hearings before the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare if the facts warrant and will be subject to review in the courts if industry wants to carry the case that far.

De-certification Order Under Study

The order for de-certification of stocks of de-listed coaltar colors is also still under study in the lower echelons and this too may receive final action in a matter of weeks. The present thinking in the agency does not appear to make the order effective immediately upon issuance, but rather to provide a cut-off date of sixty or ninety days following date of issuance.

This would give consumers time to use up stocks before the colors are ruled off the books and limited to such uses as would be outside the field of drugs or cosmetics.

The trouble which the FDA is encountering in connection wtih broadening the list of exemptions under the food additives law stems from the provisions of the law giving the secretary the right to exempt products when they are generally recognized as safe by qualified scientific opinion.

A list of several hundred synthetic flavorings, together with a list of chemical emulsifiers, preservatives, stabilizers, sweeteners, etc., has been under consideration by the agency since early this year. The agency has been on the verge of announcing the new exemptions on several occasions but always at the last moment some hitch develops and the lists have to be withdrawn for further screening.

In discussing this matter of exemptions before the food, drug and cosmetic law division of the American Bar Association recently, William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel for FDA went into some detail on the problems being encountered.

He stated that general recognition of safety means that the substance is recognized as safe by substantially all appropriately qualified experts. It is not enough that the experts employed by FDA regard a substance to be safe, or that this belief is shared by the FDA. Neither is it sufficient to be armed with unpublished data which, if presented to a group of scientists, would support an opinion of safety, he added.

"We think that the facts upon which experts generally can reach their conclusions of safety should be available in the published scientific literature and other material to which they ordinarily have free access," Mr. Goodrich explained.

"To be exempt from the new law, a substance should be generally recognized as safe on the basis of commonly available data, rather than recognizable as safe if pertinent data were to be made available.

General Recognition of Safety Issue

"The issue of general recognition of safety is being drawn into sharp focus in connection with the use of arsenicals and diethylstilbestrol in animal feeds. If these drugs can be placed on the exempt list, because appropriately qualified scientists generally recognize that scientific procedures or common use in food have shown them to be safe for their intended uses, they can escape the new law's flat prohibition against substances that have been shown to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal.

"If they are not exempt, diethylstilbestrol and inorganic arsenicals cannot be allowed in food. Our scientists believe that they have been shown to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal. The other hormone-like substances and the organic arsenicals are suspect because of a cancer potential and cannot be cleared for safety until the scientific doubt about them is resolved," according to Mr. Goodrich.

"How then can we reliably learn whether these widely used feeding substances are generally recognized among experts as having been proved safe for their intended uses through scientific procedures? Obviously, a proper polling of the right experts has to be made. How many of what experts must be asked what questions?

"A representative group of qualified experts in environmental cancer have to tell us whether an unbiased review of all the published scientific work establishes to all their satisfaction that diethylstilbestrol, for example, is entirely safe for mixing into animal feed to achieve a level of 10 milligrams per head per day, without the special manufacturing and control procedures and the labeled withdrawal time required under new drug provisions to assure a uniform additive that leaves no tissue residue.

Safety Based on Published Reports

"If this screening pool should indicate that there is, among this special group, general recognition of safety based on published reports of scientific procedures, then a wider audience of qualified experts might be polled to determine whether this view as to safety is generally held among scientists at large. Thus established, this scientific opinion would at once free the additive from the food additives amendment and from the new drug controls.

"What happens if there is a small, but entirely reasonable, minority view. The only guidance we have from the cases would lead to the conclusion that the additive could not be generally recognized as safe so long as such a minority view persists," Mr. Goodrich concluded.

Imports at US Ports

—*Continued from page 65*

POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—25 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—350 cs, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—200 dms, H Reifenberg, Bremen
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—150 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Puna
110 bls, P H Petry, Puna
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,100 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
SAFROL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Rijeka
100 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—1 cs, Givaudan Corp, Rotterdam
3 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD—603 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Calcutta
SAPONINA—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SEEDLAC—1,550 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—102 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SHELLAC WAX—40 bgs, Frank B Ross, Rotterdam
SIENNA PIGMENT, BURNT—800 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SOAP BARK—103 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODA, CAUSTIC—90 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM BENZOATE—2 dms, Consolidated Midland Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—429 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TANKAGE—20 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
600 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
2,238 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,496 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kosichang
670 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
2,106 bgs, Gesimar & Co, Bangkok
2,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Henrique Lage
500 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Henrique Lage
TARTARIC ACID—180 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—3 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Puerto Barrios
TRAGASOL—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—15 dms, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 350 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Gothenburg
314 dms, Hamburg
UREA—520 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
350 bgs, Rotterdam
VETIVER OIL—10 dms, Mombasa
WATTLE BARK—2,857 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—650 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
437 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
ZINC CYANIDE—10 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
ZINC SULFATE—200 bgs, Antwerp

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—1,000 bgs, J G Wiley, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—46 dms, Mattoon & Co, Amsterdam
BONEMEAL—2,000 bgs, Citizens National Bank, Genoa
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
EARTH COLORS—720 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
6,050 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—18,039 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—5,517 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Surabaya
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—144,081 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
RICE STARCH—150 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
150 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
SILICON CARBIDE—200 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—300 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment & Chemical Co, Havre

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—37 bbls, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—460 bgs, Bombay
CALCIUM CARBONATE — 1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
3,200 bgs, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Bordeaux
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—172 bgs, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,228 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
8,460 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—137,432 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—188,205 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,248 bbls, Continental Oil Co, San Lorenzo
261,429 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
116,200 bbls, Crown Petroleum Co, Punta de Palmas
283,910 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
329,393 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
329,177 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
133,749 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
214,609 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—524 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Brown Bros, Kosichang
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, Zink & Trieste, Havre
46 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz

San Francisco

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CHORIDE—3,200 bgs, P W Bellingall, Hamburg
CASSIA—89 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Jose Panganiban
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
800 tons, Cargill Inc, Dipolog
700 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
DEGRAS—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
GLUE—300 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
200 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Newport
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Hamburg
NUTMEG—176 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—28 bgs, Singapore
SALICYLATES—60 dms, Barnes Hind Lab, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—450 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Corinto
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—790 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

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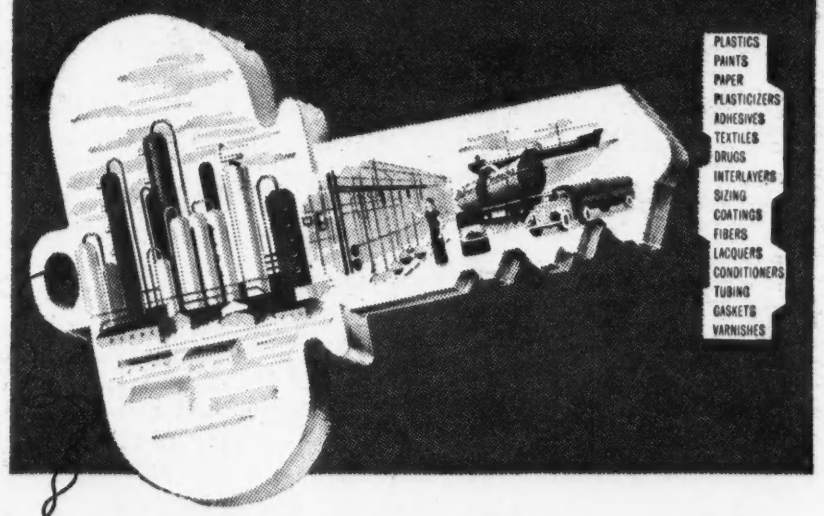

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